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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

National Agro-Industrial Union Congress Meets C 1
Report Read C 1
Resolution Adopted C 3
New Leadership Elected C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Presidium on Efficiency in Animal Production D 1
[Editorial in RUDE PRAVO 29 Mar]
Bratislava's 1944 Liberation Commemorated D 2
Leaders Honor Soviet Dead D 2
Slapka Speech D 3
Bilak Speech D 4
Urban Leads Delegation to Ethiopian Meeting D 8
[cross-reference]

HUNGARY

13th MSZMP National Congress Resolution F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 30 Mar]
Comparison on Officials Elected at Congress F 20
[NEPSZABADSAG 29 Mar]

POLAND

Price Minister Krasinski Defends Price Increase G 1
[VETO 24 Feb]
CC Secretary Michalek Speaks on Farm Policy G 10
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 30-31 Mar]
PRON Presidium Session Discusses Church, State G 11
Presidium Assesses Cooperative Rent Increase G 12

ROMANIA

RCP CC Plenum Speeches Honor Ceausescu H 1
Dascalescu Speech [SCINTEIA 28 Mar] H 1
Szasz Speech [SCINTEIA 28 Mar] H 4
Nicu Ceausescu Addresses Vienna Youth Meeting H 6
Ceausescu Receives Jordanian Foreign Minister H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

SAWPY Federal Conference Proceedings Reported I 1
Report on Income Drop Read I 6
New Youth League Group Elected I 7
Mamula Receives U.S. Joint Chiefs Chairman Vessey I 8
PRC Parliamentarians Arrive on 8-Day Visit 3 Apr I 8
Radovic Leads Delegations to Budapest Celebration I 8
Presidency Session Discusses Energy Problem I 9

NATIONAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION CONGRESS MEETS

Report Read

AU281044 Sofia BTA in English 0804 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA) -- "Bulgarias agriculture has undergone a great development from the establishment of the first cooperative farms to that of the large and highly mechanised agro-industrial complexes which can be compared to the agriculture of the economically most advanced countries", Mr. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union (NAIU) said in his report at the NAIU's second congress. "A high degree of specialisation and concentration of agriculture has been achieved. The process of construction and optimization of the agro-industrial complexes has been completed and today the agro-industrial complexes are among the largest socialist agricultural organisations in the world".

The report points out that with the foundation of NAIU and the district agro-industrial unions the integration of agriculture and the processing industry went beyond the framework of the separate economic organisations. In comparison with 1980 the basic production funds per capita of the people employed in agriculture have increased by 18 percent and those of the people working in the food industry have increased by 36.6 percent. Today agriculture employs more than 20 thousand specialists with a higher education and 2,400 scientific workers. The conditions for retirement of the farm workers have been almost equalized with those of the workers in the other branches of material production. The incomes of the farm workers have also risen.

Mr. Aleksandur Petkov noted that the dynamic and steady development of agriculture has created conditions for the more complete satisfaction of the growing needs of the population of food products and for the increase of the foreign currency incomes of this country. In 1984 the output of meat and meat products amounted to 71 kg per capita of the population, the output of milk and dairy products to 214 litres per capita of the population, the output of eggs to 237 per capita of the population, the output of vegetable oils to 14 kg per capita of the population, the output of sugar to 220 kg per capita of the population and of fruit and vegetables to 220 kg per capita of the population. The rational nutrition norms for the basic foodstuffs have been achieved. The NAIU also fulfills its export obligations in conformity with the long-term agreements with the socialist and other countries.

The speaker pointed out that in spite of the undeniable achievements the results still do not correspond to the great possibilities which objectively exist in Bulgarias socialist agriculture. He pointed to the accelerated allround introduction of the achievements of techno-scientific progress as one of the basic ways to overcoming this situation. With this end in view it is necessary in the first place to put selection and introduction on a qualitatively new basis. Numerous activities are being currently carried out in this direction. Six embryo transplantation centres have already been built and opened and by the end of 1985 14 other such centres will be constructed covering all counties. Three scientific production tissue cultural laboratories and a central gene engineering laboratory with the agricultural academy are in the process of accelerated construction.

In the coming two or three years it will be also necessary to develop and introduce a new system of field farming based on new vanguard technologies preventing the degradation of the soil. The construction of an overall system for crop formation control is also to be completed in 1985 which with the existing varieties and hybrids and technological and material level can lead by 1990 to an increase of the yields of almost all crops by 20-25 percent.

The principal role in this system goes to adequate fertilization and plant protection.

1985 should become a turning point in the accelerated introduction of techno-scientific progress in livestock breeding, Mr. Aleksandur Petkov said. It is necessary to continue the efforts for raising the selection and breeding work to a higher level. We have sufficient genetic potential at our disposal.

The speaker dwelled in detail on the necessity for a turning point in the production of high-grade fodder and in the application of standardized animal feeding as a basic factor in the intensification of livestock breeding.

The food industry should also be brought in complete conformity with techno-scientific progress, Mr. Aleksandur Petkov stressed. Priority should be given to the introduction of biotechnologies as well as of the membrane methods, ultrafiltration and a number of other non-standard technologies which will make it possible to more fully utilize the raw materials and to simultaneously raise the quality of the output. Of overriding importance will be the problems related to the packaging of the foodstuffs. The range of goods will be widened and priority will be given to ready-to-cook and ready made foods, to childrens and dietetic foods and to delicatessen foods.

A new approach is also necessary in the further development of complex mechanisation and automation of the production processes and in the construction and innovation of the material and production basis. In agriculture priority will be given to the accelerated introduction of agricultural equipment and mainly of tractors and crop gathering machines, of hydromelioration and of sophisticated equipment for dairy cattle breeding and sheep breeding. In the sphere of the food industry stress will be laid on biotechnologies as well as on packaging equipment and refrigerating equipment. In the sphere of science and scientific servicing the problem of the construction of scientific and production laboratories and the centres for re-equipping the institutes with up-to-date equipment should be solved at accelerated rates.

The report pays considerable attention to the acceleration of the automation of the production processes and to the use of microprocessor systems. In the sphere of plant-growing such systems should control the feeding of the plants, the water regimen and plant protection. In the ninth five-year period information microprocessor systems will be introduced in livestock breeding covering 40 percent of the milch [dairy] cows and for 60 percent of the pigs and poultry. Automation should also be widely introduced in the operation of the farm machines, in the food industry and in the management activities of the agro-industrial complexes and the work teams.

The report also elaborates in detail on the further development and improvement of the NAIU as a state-cum-public system and a voluntary economic union in the conditions of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of techno-scientific revolution. It is stressed that on the basis of voluntary and mutually advantageous association of the members of the union preconditions were created for deepening specialisation, concentration and vertical integration between agriculture and industry for a more efficacious use of the resources. Conditions were created for the further interpenetration of state and cooperative property. Self-supporting and its essence, self-accounting turned into a basis of the relations both in the NAIU itself and between the NAIU and the finance and credit system.

Recalling that since January 1, 1984 new management structures have been introduced in agriculture, Mr. Aleksandur Petkov stressed the necessity to bring them in conformity with the decisions of the February and the March plenary sessions of the CC of the BCP.

The chairman of the NAIU stressed the necessity for considerable changes to take place in the management of science and scientific servicing. Simultaneously he stressed that a new overall system for the introduction of techno-scientific progress should be designed in 1985. This should be carried out in several directions above all by means of the setting up of organisations and units for accelerated introduction with the NAIU and the district agro-industrial unions, the scientific and production corporations and the economic organisations which will self support themselves.

In the food industry it is necessary to unite the production and foreign trade activities into trade and industrial organisations.

The consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism, the specification of the rights and obligations of the various branches of the union is also an important issue. In this connection, Mr. Aleksandur Petkov stressed some new amendments and riders in the NAIU statutes have been put forward.

None the less important is the correct application and use of the possibilities offered by the economic approach, by the self-supporting system at all levels down to the separate worker and specialist on the basis of the payment by the piece system.

The speaker dwelt on some aspects of territorial planning, the finance and credit relations in the system of the NAIU, the insurance of the farm crops and the foreign trade activities. He paid considerable attention to the accelerated solution of the social problems of the farm workers -- an issue which in future should stand in the centre of the attention of the NAIU management.

Resolution Adopted

AU011042 Sofia BTA in English 1414 GMT 29 Mar 85

["Resolution of the 2nd Congress of the National Agro-Industrial Union" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA) -- In comparison with 1956 the volume of agricultural produce in Bulgaria has risen 2.6-fold, and labour productivity in the branch has increased more than eight times. At present agriculture and the food industry account for 25.9 percent of the national income, for 46 percent of the commodity stock and for 20.8 percent of the country's currency receipts. These figures are contained in the resolution of the Second Congress of the National Agro-Industrial Union, adopted today following the debates on the report and on the tasks facing agriculture and the food industry.

The resolution points out that in the period after the First Constituent Congress of the National Agro-Industrial Union (1979) considerable efforts have been made to improve the organisational and the productional structure of agriculture, to introduce the economic approach and its mechanism there, the work-team organisation of labour, of profit-and-loss accounting and of self-support, of the piece-rate system of pay. The National Agro-Industrial Union and its economic organisations have scored substantial successes in securing their self-funding and self-support. Considerable acquisitions have been also achieved in the social sphere. At present the branch can boast highly skilled cadres, specialists and researchers.

Plenty of good results have been achieved in the main strategic direction: grain production and stock-breeding. In the 1981-1984 period the average annual produce of grain went 18 per cent up on 1980 and 14 per cent up on the average annual output in the 7th Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980). Along with wheat, it was the first time that maize has sharply raised its yields on considerable areas: by more than 8 tons per hectare on the average from all irrigated lands in the country, and by more than 10 tons of maize per hectare in a number of agro-industrial complexes and work-teams.

Stock-breeding has maintained its steady rates of development. The number of animals is on the increase, the 1980 output of milk grew by 8.8 per cent as compared with 1980, that of milk by 15.5 per cent, that of eggs by 11.2 percent. During the same period the production of wine grapes rose 20.4 percent and that of apples 23 percent.

Despite these successes, in the assessment of the congress there are a number of still untapped reserves for an increased volume and raised efficiency of the agricultural production and of the food industry. Along with the updating of the logistics and the better implementation of the economic approach, a major role in this respect will be played by the transference of the foremost techno-scientific advances.

The congress emphasises that the main strategic target will continue to be the increase of grain and fodder production and on this basis, the intensive development of stock-breeding. Up to 1990 grain production should rise by not less than 25-30 percent in comparison with the average annual produce in 1981-1984. In the 9th five-year period (1986-1990) the population should be guaranteed a round-the-year satisfaction of its requirements of fresh and processed agricultural products and the obligations under the long-term agreements with the socialist countries should be honoured.

It is necessary to place selection and breeding work on a qualitatively different basis. To that end, until the end of 1985 the centres and the laboratories on tissue cultures, genetic engineering and transplantation of embryos should be completed by the end of 1985, and by the end of 1990 the selection institutes should receive an updated material and technical equipment. On the basis of the ecological approach a new system of field farming should be introduced aimed at the conservation of the soil and at the enhancement of its fertility.

Between 1985 and 1986 the National Agro-Industrial Union and the Agricultural Academy should develop and transfer a control system of yield formation, and laboratories providing complex agrotechnical services should be opened with the district agroindustrial unions. Wider application should be provided for the untraditional farming methods of proven efficiency such as hydroponics, the setting up of plants and workshops producing microbial protein, amino-acids, enzymes, etc. Irrigated lands should be utilized most efficiently so that to reach the targets in the average yields of maize, soy-beans, sugar beet.

Animal selection and breeding work in stock-breeding should be improved, with the method of embryo transplantation assuming a major position in it. By the end of 1990 the average milk performance per cow should reach 4,500-5,000 litres on this basis. At the same time, the work for breeding a special meat breed of cattle, and by 1990 the number of animals of this breed should reach 100 thousand. The development of highly productive sheep breeding should be completed, and by 1990 it should be extended to 25-30 percent of the total number of sheep. Highly productive hybrids in broiler poultry breeding and in pig breeding should be introduced on a speedier basis.

The animals fertility should rise dramatically: In the years to come 100 cows should be producing between 90 and 95 calves, 100 sheep between 100 and 105 lambs, and 100 swine between 1,700 and 1,750 piglets. The average daily increment should reach 950-1,000 grams in calves, 560 grams in swine, and 1,600 grams in broilers (the last mentioned should be gained in no more than 42 days). In the near 2 or 3 years, standard feeding should be extended to all ruminants.

As early as 1986, the production of silage maize, lucerne and the yields of natural meadows should grow by 25-30 percent, and by 1990 by 50 percent.

The food industry should also be brought in conformity with the latest techno-scientific achievements, with precedence going to biotechnologies. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan the range should be doubled and reach not less than 3,500 items. Priority will be given to finished and semi-finished, children's and dietary foods and to luxury goods and delicacies, whose volume should be doubled to trebled by 1990.

The resolution also provides for measures towards the further development of complex mechanisation and automation in agriculture and in the food industry. Electronics, and particularly microprocessor control systems for production will be given a prominent place.

The national agro-industrial union will continue its development and improvement as a statecum-public system and a voluntary economic union. The agricultural academy will upgrade its role as a uniform centre of science, management and training of specialists for the branch. Programme teams will be set up to work on the problems and fields of decisive importance: Genetic and cellular engineering, biotechnologies, automation of production, the development of a new field farming system, etc. Uniform trade-and-industry organisations will be set up in the food industry to handle foreign trade as well.

The resolution gives special attention to the fullest possible utilization of the advantages of the economic approach and of the new work-team organisation of labour and of the piece-rate system of pay. Also envisaged are measures to solve the social problems and in particular those confronting young workers and specialists, as well as to activate the international and foreign trade activities of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

New Leadership Elected

AU011053 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 30 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpt] At its first meeting the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union unanimously elected Aleksandur Petkov as chairman. Kiril Malinov was elected first deputy chairman. Ivan Tonev, Rashko Draganov, Stamen Vatsov, Yovcho Rusev, Evgeni Mutafov, Georgi Menov, Tseno Khinkovski, and Nikolay Tsonev were elected deputy chairmen. Andrey Irmanov was elected chief secretary.

Ivan Prumov, Nikola Belev, Todor Markov, Ivan Savov, Zlatka Pavlova, and Radul Chavdarov were elected members of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

At its first meeting the Control Council elected Marko Markov as chairman. Ivan Vasilev was elected secretary of the Control Council.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM ON EFFICIENCY IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION

AU021419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Efficiency in Animal Production"]

[Excerpts] As the results of plan fulfillment in the procurement of milk, animals for slaughter, and eggs demonstrate, agriculture has succeeded in the course of the first quarter of the year in making up for the shortfalls in animal production caused by the cold and long winter. Naturally, considerable differences between individual enterprises and districts are sometimes hidden behind the comprehensive results.

As the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium -- which on 20 March discussed a report on the supplies of meat and other animal products this year -- was able to state, our farmers have all the prerequisites in the forthcoming period for further regular plan fulfillment in the production and procurement of produce. This is suggested by the numbers of livestock, the stocks of fodder -- although the quality of bulk fodder is slightly worse than last year -- the yields, and the weight at the time of slaughter. It is, rather, the excessive pressure exerted by the deliveries to meat combines that continues to cause difficulties; or -- to be more accurate -- the poor organization of procurement and poor coordination between the meat industry and primary production.

The fact that agriculture is coping well with difficult conditions, which was not the rule only 5 or 6 years ago, bears out the correctness of the agricultural policy laid down at the 16th CPCZ Congress. The work collectives in agricultural enterprises are finding, and learning to activate, possibilities for so-called internal, effective intensification. Agricultural production is growing without any increases in the share of production inputs. Grain imports, for example, have declined and the deliveries of agricultural chemicals, too, have not increased significantly.

Emphasis is being placed on comprehensiveness and structural changes, and we are succeeding in eliminating some weak spots, which used to cause considerable losses in the past. This applies, in particular, to the harvest, conservation, and storage of bulk fodder. Compared with 1983, milk yields per cow have increased from an average of 3,383 liters to 3,536 liters; average daily weight increments of pigs in fattening stations have increased from 0.506 kg to 0.532 kg; and average egg yields have increased by 10, to 240 per hen per year.

The foodstuffs in which people show the greatest interest will thus be in ample supply and, in some types, we will have a surplus. Last year, for instance, compared with 1983, supplies of cheese to the trade network increased 4 percent; supplies of meat, 2.5 percent; supplies of butter, 0.9 percent; supplies of edible curds, 4.3 percent; and the like. We may assume that this development trend will continue this year, which should make it possible, given better cooperation with the trade network, to eliminate some local shortcomings concerning the supplies of these products.

From the view of raising efficiency in animal production, the main current, and permanent, task of this branch's employees is, above all, a more efficient use of fodder. Last year's data furnish evidence that many good things have already been done in this respect. Except for milk production, there was a drop in the consumption of concentrated feed per unit of virtually all products of animal origin. The last grain harvest was high, but the need to use concentrated feed economically nonetheless persists. This means not to expand any more the production of eggs and poultry for slaughter and to regulate it in accordance with the plan in such a way that no excess production causing problems in marketing comes about. Such a consumption of fodder reduces the efficiency of animal production.

A different case, on the other hand, is that of milk, since milk protein originates predominantly from domestic sources -- from bulk fodder. Additional measures have been adopted to regulate animal production this year.

It is apparent that economic instruments alone will be insufficient to assert national interests. That is why the state agencies in charge of steering agriculture have been charged with the task of establishing and asserting in broad practice an effective system that will make united agricultural cooperatives and state farms form contingency reserves of fodder. Also a further improvement of economic instruments is being prepared for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This improvement is aimed at making agricultural enterprises immediately interested in achieving self-reliance in fodder resources.

Let us be frank and admit that some pledges by employees of our agricultural enterprises continue to be marked by inertia in thinking and that quantity in them prevails over quality. Only the first step has been taken in switching our animal production from the extensive to the intensive path of development.

The work collectives in the stables naturally bear the main responsibility for further reduction of fodder consumption, simultaneous growth in yields and weight at the time of slaughter, reduction of fattening period, improvements in the animals' health and fertility and the promotion of other factors of intensive growth.

As the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium noted in discussing the aforementioned report, a great deal will naturally also depend on the level of management in enterprises, agricultural administration agencies, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The tasks in all sectors of the national economy are growing; animal production cannot be exempt from this demand.

BRATISLAVA'S 1944 LIBERATION COMMEMORATED

Leaders Honor Soviet Dead

LD032253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] An act of remembrance and wreath laying took place in the afternoon at the Bratislava Slavin, where more than 6,000 Soviet soldiers who fell for our freedom were laid to rest. Honoring the memory of the Soviet liberators was the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR, and the federal government, headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The delegation included members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, deputy premier of the federal government and premier of the Slovak government; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pitra; and Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association.

A delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR, the Slovak National Council, and the Slovak government also participated.

An act of remembrance also took place today at the memorial of the Danube fleet veterans.

Slapka Speech

LD032039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1255 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Introductory speech, in Slovak National Uprising Square by Gejza Slapka, first secretary of the Bratislava City CPSL Committee, at a rally of Bratislava workers and youth marking the 40th anniversary of the city's liberation, -- live]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, dear guests: Every year on 4 April we recall the memorable time when the glorious Soviet Army on its great march to victory over Hitlerite fascism liberated Bratislava.

We are sincerely pleased to be able to greet and welcome among our midst at this festive moment honored guests, leading representatives of our political and public life, and dear friends from fraternal twin cities. Allow me, on behalf of the organizers of the rally of Bratislava working people and youth, to welcome sincerely and cordially a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government, led by Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee [applause]

The delegation further includes: Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee [applause], Comrade Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak SR and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Comrade Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee president and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Comrades Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pitra, members of the Secretariat and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Comrade Vaclav David, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Chamber of the People of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

Allow me also to welcome a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR, the Slovak National Council, and the government of the Slovak SR led by Comrade Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The delegation also includes Ludovit Pezlar, Julius Hanos, Jan Gregor, Daniel Futej, Ladislav Sadovsky, and Fedor Gulla.

We cordially greet and welcome a delegation of the capital of the CSSR, Prague, led by Antonin Kapek, first secretary, and Comrade Frantisek Stafa, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and mayor of Prague. We also welcome delegations of the East Slovak, Central Slovak, and West Slovak regions led by Comrade Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee.

With sincere cordiality we welcome to Bratislava Comrade Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the CSSR. With comradely cordiality we welcome Comrade Yuriy Kandalov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava, and other members of the Bratislava consular missions.

Our celebrations are also attended by delegations from friendly twin cities. I cordially welcome a delegation from the fraternal hero city of Kiev led by Comrade Yuriy Nikiforovich Yelchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Kiev Gorkom.

Now I ask Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to give his festive address.

Bilak Speech

LD032142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1225 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a rally held in Bratislava to mark the 40th anniversary of its liberation -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear people of Bratislava: I am sincerely pleased that on this significant day for Bratislava, for Slovakia, and for the whole of our homeland, I have been given the honor to address you on behalf of our delegation and convey the greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, the National Front, and of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. [applause; snouts of long live the CPCZ]

My pleasure and excitement have been multiplied by the fact that I can be with you as one of those people of Bratislava, who 40 years ago had the opportunity to welcome the Soviet soldier-liberator. The date of 4 April 1945 gave me the profoundest and happiest experience of my life. Freedom, brotherhood, and equality are values for which man has been fighting and dying for centuries. We, too, had to endure the Munich betrayal, the darkness of fascism, and the horrors of the war and fight with weapons in our hands in the Slovak national uprising, in partisan units so that we could in the end live to see our liberation. We all dreamed of the day and believed that it had to come. The cruelty, violence, and monstrosity of the period of fascism was so horrible and varied that it is difficult to describe it in human terms. Rivers of blood were shed and millions of lives were extinguished when the Soviet soldier fought his way from Stalingrad, via the Carpathian mountains, along the Danube up to Berlin in order to liberate not only his own homeland but also of the tortured and enslaved Europe. World War II took place on the enormous areas of four continents but it was at its most terrible in Europe, especially on the territory of the USSR. Thousands of sons and daughters of the USSR who are sleeping their eternal dream on the symbolic Slavin, did not live to see the hoisting of the victorious banner over the Reichstag.

We, as well as the future generations, will forever recall the glorious victory of the Red Army and its liberating mission. Today is an appropriate day for us to remind ourselves once again of the oath that we shall never forget the enormous sacrifices of the USSR and the friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak people tempered in blood. [applause; chants of glory to the Soviet liberators]

Comrades, our national liberation is linked with the spring. It was a true spring of the Soviet nation, which enabled the whole of Slovakia to flourish. The start of the war divided our nations and minorities. The end of the war meant the unification and rebirth of the common state of the Czechs and Slovaks. Since that day the Slovak nation, for the first time in its history, was able to become a free and true manager, a builder of a happy socialist future. This is a value which we shall never exchange for anything.

When we ask ourselves what aspirations and dreams we had in the first days after the liberation of our homeland and what has been realized out of this, we can reply without hesitation that not even in the most wild fantasy could one hope that within the next 40 years the Czech and Slovak nations would achieve such historic transformations.

We do not have to go far for examples. It is enough to look at present-day Bratislava.

We, who witnessed its liberation, have grown old, but Bratislava has smoothed out its old wrinkles, has become younger, and has grown and expanded. Today it is a dignified representative of Socialist Slovakia, the symbol of its life. I believe there is not a single village in Slovakia which does not have at least one citizen living in Bratislava. And it is from this that our respect, care, and love for Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak SR, springs and will be deepened.

Comrades, as we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland, it is appropriate to look back at the path behind us, to see how successful we have been in implementing our plans, and to envision what is still in store. The results we have achieved give us reason to be proud. We could point to an entire range of successes which you have witnessed. This, however, does not mean that we should hide shortcomings, mistakes, and various blunders. It is impossible to go through without making them. Bratislava's inhabitants meet various shortcomings, too. I remember times in Bratislava when there were three trams running -- A, B, C -- and they were not crowded; times when there were enough goods; and times when there was no work, money, security, or prospects. It would not be right to justify various shortcomings merely by saying that they are products of the period of growth. Not all demands can be met. They are always greater than possibilities. But some shortcomings need not exist if we work better. Wherever there are shortcomings, for whatever reasons, they must be tackled and removed; we cannot just avoid them or pretend that we do not see them.

This Republic has enough means to provide a richer, more joyful, and more satisfying life for us. This is within the power of each of us and, above all, of all of us. It demands that each of us do something for the joint task, that citizens exert their own initiative to solve problems without waiting for someone else to do it for them, or without waiting for problems to just solve themselves.

The features of the socialist society are a high degree of organization, broad democracy. This, on the other hand, requires discipline, order, and initiative on the part of its members. The congresses of the CPCZ set out good programs, the party Central Committee adopts good resolutions, but, unfortunately, they are not always followed in practice. There are tendencies toward superficiality, stereotypes, and empty words. The overwhelming majority of people are good and honest. We must not allow various parasites to foil the conscientious and purposeful activity of millions. We have achieved great historical transformations thanks to having set up a common homeland for the Czechs, Slovaks, and other nationalities; thanks to the fact that we live side-by-side with the USSR, enjoying its comprehensive support and help; and thanks to the fact that we belong to the large family of the socialist community. The defeat of fascism, in itself, gave no guarantees of true freedom; it did not create the situation in which the people could enjoy the fruits of their labor freely, according to their wishes.

Many nations fought during World War II and sacrificed much. In spite of this they could not choose a path of further development according to their own will. Our peoples were lucky enough to be able to take advantage of the favorable external and internal circumstances. Freedom was brought to the Czechoslovak people by the Red Army; and the Communist Party, the experienced leader of the Czechoslovak resistance, provided a clearcut program for the working people -- the building of a new Socialist Czechoslovakia.

The past 40 years have not been easy. In the beginning all appeared simple and straightforward to many. Nowadays we know, and this is being recalled by experience, that the building of socialism is not a question of one generation. We have found that building socialism does not mean merely defeating capitalism, setting up a powerful socialist production base, and, above all, creating a different, specific image of life; building socialism requires a rebirth inside us, in our thinking.

It requires immensely difficult struggle with various residues, stereotypes, and bureaucracy; it demands that conscious civic and labor discipline be cultivated, as well as the knowledge that we are masters of our own land, and that we behave accordingly.

Comrades, for the past 4 decades we have lived in peace, but besides the efforts to build, no small effort has been and still is necessary for the defense of peace, the protection of everything our people has created. There has been and still is a sharp struggle between the old and the new, between socialism and capitalism. Hopes that were placed after the war into the unity of the anti-Hitlerite coalition were regrettably frustrated by the Western allies. It has been confirmed that their class hatred of socialism and progress has not disappeared and that they do not have an interest in seeing socialism develop.

After the defeat of fascism, imperialism adopted toward the USSR and the newly emerged countries of people's democracy a position of blackmail and intimidation. It made use of an entire range of devices to destroy socialism or at least impede its development and weaken it. Economic blockades, the cold war, subversive activity, both overt and covert interference, psychological warfare -- this has already been tried in the struggle against socialism.

The USSR, as the mainstay of socialism, was compelled throughout this time to hold a plough in one hand and a sword in the other.

The class hatred of the first socialist country and socialism is also being manifested now in connection with the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism. Governments of some capitalist countries have been inventing various theories in order to conceal the truth about the causes of World War II, its course, and outcome. And when they are unable to conceal the truth they attempt to compare World War II to a natural catastrophe.

World War II was, however, no natural catastrophe without either a guilty party nor victor and vanquished. A natural catastrophe is not planned, but World War II had long been prepared and had a clear aim -- world domination. It was the USSR, the first country of socialism, which constituted the principal obstacle to achievement of this objective. Only the heroic struggle of the USSR and its enormous sacrifices thwarted the plans of fascism and predetermined the course and outcome of that war. We bow before everyone who fought against German fascism and Japanese militarism. We appreciate the fact that an anti-Hitlerite coalition was successfully created against the threat of fascist tyranny and world domination.

This was a victory of realism and reason in the interest of saving human civilization and progress. And when today someone does not feel the need to celebrate and recall the defeat of fascism, then he admits that he would have preferred the defeat or progress.

We also see in the West a peculiar attitude toward the agreements concluded by the allies in Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam. Yalta, in particular, has been during the past few months an especially favorite target of those who have not reconciled themselves to the situation in Europe after World War II and above all to the emergence of the socialist community. It is not so much the Yalta conference that these forces disapprove but the fact that the political situation in Europe did not develop in accordance with their conceptions, that the socialist community came into being, that the situation in the world was altered, which prevents them enforcing the domination of capital.

The highest representatives of the United States are fond of proclaiming that there will be no peace until Europe is united. And allegedly there will be no free Europe until the nations of Eastern Europe are liberated.

This should be freedom in an American way, which means in practice new slavery under American domination. The United States has succumbed to a blind belief that freedom is only what it recognizes and that it will succeed in upsetting the military strategic balance, acting from a position of strength and dictating its conditions to the socialist countries.

The sooner the Americans rid themselves of this illusion, the sooner the world will be freer and peace stronger. The ruling circles of the United States in pursuing their hegemonistic aims have regard for nothing and nobody. They would not even hesitate to sacrifice in the flames of an atomic war all of Europe in order to gain world domination. Such a policy complicates the international atmosphere and does not allow nations to concentrate on the solution of urgent problems. How much could have been resolved already if mankind did not have to spend such enormous means on weapons, if nations were able to make decisions, like in our country, about their own affairs in accordance with their own will. After all, in today's world, at the time of revolutionary scientific and technological progress, millions of people are still dying of hunger, millions remain illiterate and without any kind of medical and social security. Even in the most advanced capitalist countries tens of millions of people live without prospects and human dignity.

The world must tackle important questions that directly concern its further existence, whether this concerns ecological problems or raw materials and food. So many resources which could be used to tackle these tasks are being senselessly squandered on the endless accumulation of deadly weapons. One cannot even believe that the ruling circles and representatives of the military-industrial complex in the United States and in other NATO states do not realize that World War III would mean the destruction of human civilization, that only human debris would remain on earth. Our planet is overflowing with weapons. Even this is not enough for the United States and it wants to transfer the arms race to space. Man, however, does not wish to conquer space in order to destroy the earth and in order to turn the heavens into hell but instead in order to serve happiness and prosperity on earth.

The world public realizes more and more the dangers and hazards of the plans of imperialism for world peace and this is why it raises ever more resolutely its voice against the plans of the modern adventurers. The ruling circles of the NATO member states, when no longer able to suppress the peace movement in their own countries, are at least striving to force on it a false view that not only American but allegedly also Soviet weapons pose a threat to peace. At the same time, every logically thinking man knows that there is an essential difference between a weapon in the hands of a terrorist or murderer, and a weapon in the hands of a protector of order. Such is the difference between the armaments of the imperialist and socialist states.

Comrades, the principal objective of the foreign policy of the CSSR, like that of the other socialist states, is to ensure peaceful conditions for the constructive efforts of our nations. The innermost and vital interest of all honest people is to work in peace. Honest people cannot allow all that has been born out of the skill and hands of man to perish in the flames of a nuclear war. We do not wish to prove the viability and advantages of our social system by war and destruction but by peaceful coexistence. Only those who do not believe in peaceful competition want war. We believe that the future belongs to socialism and communism.

The USSR and the other socialist states allied within the Warsaw Pact, the 30th anniversary of which we shall celebrate shortly and the term of which will also be extended, show in their initiatives and peace proposals the clear way toward the elimination of the threat of war, not merely the halting of armaments but the destruction of all weapons threatening mankind.

This is the only way to ensure the further development of our planet.

Our people will limit their strength and efforts for peace, for progress, and the happy life of man. [applause and chants of: Long live peace]

Comrades, our goals are right. So is the path we follow. We chose it 40 years ago and do not intend to leave it. While we are faithful to our ideals in the same way we fought for them then, all Czechoslovak workers and Bratislava itself will have prospects and a happy future before them. Our people in the partisan units, in World War II, during the course of the Slovak national uprising, and in the May uprising of the Czech people with weapons in their hands voted for a political change of conditions in the new Republic, for a state ruled by the people, a state of equal and free nations of Czechs and Slovaks, a state that is a true homeland for everyone who works and does things honestly. We do not force our ideals, our way of life, our model of socialist construction on anyone. We will also not allow anyone to spoil the heroic work of our people and our nations, or to attempt, whether openly or secretly, to weaken our friendship with the USSR, which was, remains, and will be a reliable support for us and our most loyal ally. [applause and chanting]

We will protect this brotherhood and friendship according to the legacy of our fathers and grandfathers, according to our minds and hearts, like a most precious stone.

I wish you, esteemed comrades, dear citizens of Bratislava, and the whole of Bratislava itself, many further successes so that our joint wishes will be fulfilled, and so that this dear city will grow to be beautiful and develop, thus continuing to honor those who did not hestitate to lay down their lives for its freedom. Glory to the Soviet Army, the liberator who protects progress and peace. [applause and chanting of: Long live the Soviet Army]

May Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, brotherhood, and allience live long and prosper. [applause and chants]

Long live the CPCZ, wise leader of the Czechoslovak people. [applause and chants of: Long live the CPCZ]

URBAN LEADS DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIAN MEETING

For Addis Ababa reportage on the visit to Ethiopia of a delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to attend a meeting of the Ethiopian-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical, and Trade Cooperation, including Urban's meeting with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Workers Party of Ethiopia, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the 26 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

13TH MSZMP NATIONAL CONGRESS RESOLUTION

AU021311 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Mar 85 Supplement pp 3-16

["Resolution of the 13th Congress of the MSZMP on the Party's Work and Future Tasks"; "endorsed by the 13th MSZMP Congress at its 28 March 1985 session"]

[Text] The 13th MSZMP Congress accepts the report of the Central Committee, approves the assessment of work performed since the 12th congress, and confirms the main political guideline of the party. It accepts and approves the Central Control Committee's report on its activity between the two congresses.

Conditions for socialist constructive work have become more difficult in recent years. The complex tasks of the transition to intensive economic development, the contradictions accompanying development, the tensions surrounding the international situation, and the changes taking place in the world economy, and, consequent to all this, the slowdown in economic growth and the stagnation of the standard of living have put our party and people to a great test.

Our people have intensified their efforts and performed successful work. The foundations of our socialist system are firm; we have preserved our socialist achievements. The country has prospered in the past years as well; we have improved the balance of the people's economy and our people are living in peace and security.

The MSZMP is fulfilling its role of guiding society and is responsibly serving the people, the socialist fatherland, and the international cause of socialism, social progress, and peace.

The MSZMP held its 13th congress in the 40th year of our country's liberation. Four decades have elapsed since the USSR, which made the greatest sacrifices and bore the main burden of the struggle against fascism in World War II, together with the allied powers achieved victory. The Hungarian people will never forget that Soviet soldiers, sons of the Soviet people, liberated our country from the occupation of Hitlerite troops. A new era began in Hungary's history; our country became independent once more. Our people were able to take advantage of their freedom, overthrew the power of the capitalist and estate owners, and began to build a new social order.

Since liberation, historic results have been achieved: The attainment, defense, and consolidation of people's power; the extension of public ownership over the means of production; the realization of a planned economy; the large-scale development of industry; the socialist reorganization of agriculture; full employment; the modernization of the macromanagement of the people's economy; the unfolding of socialist democracy; the creation of national unity; the enhancement of the general, political, and vocational education of the citizens; the improvement of the standard of living; the spreading of social provisions on a broad scale; and a radical transformation of the life of our people.

In the coming years, our most important task will be to continue our work, relying on our historic achievements, to create a developed socialist society; discover and harness the resources inherent in the socialist system; ensure, by enhancing the productive capacity of our people's economy, a further improvement in the equilibrium of the economy; create prerequisites for a perceptible improvement in the standard of living; foster, by improving the sciences, culture, and education, an unfolding of the creative ability of the people; and to strengthen, by developing our democratic institutions, national unity in the spirit of socialist objectives.

I. The International Situation, Our Foreign Policy

In our era, when an extremely great number of weapons of mass destruction have accumulated in the world, the preservation of peace, the halting of the arms race, the prohibition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and disarmament constitute a vital interest of mankind.

1. Unfavorable trends have strengthened and tensions have increased in the international arena in recent years. The fundamental reason for this is the endeavor of extremist militarist circles of the United States to upset the military balance of power that has developed between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and to obtain superiority.

Steps by NATO have led to the development of an unprecedentedly dangerous phase of the arms race. The beginning of the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe has increased military and political tension. U.S. space armament plans, which would extend the arms race to outer space as well, harbor a special danger.

The intensification of several local crises and regional conflicts have contributed to increased international tension. International peace and security are endangered by the fact that, through military force, threats, and pressure, some leading capitalist powers are intervening in the affairs of the peoples of other countries and extending direct assistance to adversaries of national independence and social progress.

The peace policy of the socialist countries is playing a determining role in the prevention of a further deterioration of the international situation. The socialist community takes the initiative in efforts for curbing the arms race, reducing the level of military confrontation, settling of disputed international issues through negotiations, and preserving of East-West contacts. In the past years as well, the USSR and the other members of the Warsaw Pact have made a whole series of initiatives to avert the danger of world war, promote the limitation of conventional armaments, and achieve the lowest possible level of military confrontation.

The development of international relations is considerably influenced by the struggle of the developing countries for political and economic independence and social advancement. There has been a strengthening of the developing countries' common interest in creating a more just economic world order, in reducing their dependence on the capitalist monopolies, and in the construction of their national economies.

The antiwar movements, which rally various social groups and political forces, are playing an increasing role in safeguarding world peace. Their actions in mobilizing large masses have a retarding effect on the arms race, too.

The efforts of the supporters of peace are combined with the efforts of realistic-thinking middle-class political factions and responsible statesmen who accept the fact that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. The fact that the peoples of countries with different social systems are interested in safeguarding world peace and avoiding the dangers threatening the survival of mankind continues to be in force.

As a result of all this, despite negative international developments in recent years, the direct danger of a world war has not arisen and East-West relations as a whole have not suffered irreparable damage. The bilateral and multilateral agreements between the socialist and capitalist countries continue in force and the forums on European security and cooperation are operating. As the foremost guarantee of world peace, a global military balance of power has been maintained between the Soviet Union and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

2. Even in the tenser and more complex international situation, the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic has followed the course set by the party's 12th congress. We have further strengthened our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Our relations with the developing countries, primarily with those of socialist orientation, have expanded. We have developed our relations with the countries of different social orders on the basis of the requirements of the principles and practices of peaceful coexistence. Hungary's international reputation has continued to grow.

The Hungarian People's Republic is a reliable member of the community of socialist countries and the principal aim of its foreign policy remains to bring about favorable international conditions for socialist development and to promote the universal cause of peace and social progress. Cooperating with its allies, the Hungarian People's Republic wishes to contribute to the reduction of international tension and the assertion of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

It is our foremost national interest to continue to strengthen Hungarian-Soviet friendship and to enrich the cooperation between our two countries and peoples. The Soviet Union is the most secure international support for our country's independence and socialist construction work. Our parties, countries, and peoples are bound together by an identity of principles, fundamental goals and interests, as well as by strong bonds of proletarian internationalism and friendship.

In the spirit of our shared principles and fundamental interests and goals, we continue to develop relations with the fraternal socialist countries. We are strengthening our friendship and cooperation in all areas of life. We are endeavoring to ensure that the expansion of our relations, and learning and making use of each other's experience, will greatly contribute to our construction work and to solving our international tasks.

Our party and people are in solidarity with the developing countries. We pay particular attention to establishing relations with the progressive socialist-oriented states; we help them according to our possibilities so that they may follow the road they themselves have chosen. We support the struggle of democratic and national forces against dictatorial and racist regimes.

With a view to ameliorating international tension, maintaining and further developing the achievements of detente, and making use of the advantages of economic, technological-scientific, cultural and other relations, we seek to maintain dialogue and cooperation with the developed capitalist countries. We are developing our relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and taking mutual interests into consideration.

The party highly appreciates the fact the Hungarian social organizations and movements and the churches in Hungary are playing a considerable role in promoting the cause of peace and disarmament. Our responsible activity and initiative reflects the fact that Hungarian society supports the foreign policy efforts of our party and government.

The stability of the social system and the successful construction of socialism are the most important domestic guarantees of our successful international activity.

II. Our Domestic Policy, Social and Political Relations

During the past years, we continued the construction of socialist society under more difficult conditions than previously. Our internal political situation is also characterized by stability under more difficult and complex conditions. The power of the people and its political base, the alliance between the working class and the

peasants, are firm. Our people support the party's policy, and through their work, their position, they prove their commitment to socialism. Continuing our policy of alliance, we have safeguarded socialist national unity. The political system of socialism has developed and socialist democracy has widened.

The changed situation has brought the weaknesses of our work more forcefully to the surface: the slow reaction of management in certain cases, the lack of the necessary flexibility, inconsistency in implementation and formal solutions, and an attitude of tolerance towards phenomena that harm socialist norms.

There is increasing aversion in our society to income attained without working and disproportionate to performance, manifestations of irresponsibility, a loosening of civil discipline, and by other phenomena that harm socialist public morality.

An important condition of our development is to more fully develop the possibilities inherent in the socialist order and in the workers' creative capacity, and to place greater requirements on both guidance and implementation. There is a need for a firm, clear-cut stand against manifestations that are incompatible with our socialist ideals and goals.

1. In our social system, almost the entire means of production are under socialist -- state and cooperative -- ownership. The development of our socialist order demands that we increase social property and its safeguarding, and that we exploit its advantages as fully as possible. Therefore, the working people's sense of ownership must be strengthened by increasing their interest in the more efficient utilization of the means of production and by increasingly involving them in the preparation of decisions and the supervision of their implementation.

Our state recognizes and defends personal property gained through work and legitimate means. The acquisition of illegal incomes must be prevented.

2. The identity of the most important interests and goals of the social classes and strata furthers socialist national unity in Hungary, unity that includes and assembles all creative factors of our society: party members and non-members, believers and non-believers, Hungarians and workers of other nationalities, every citizen who strives to achieve and create his own prosperity together with the community by helping the country's progress. The aim of our alliance policy continues to be the cohesion of various classes and strata of our society and of the entire people to develop our socialist fatherland.

The working class is the leading force of our society. Its political commitment, its steadfastness, are determinant from the point of view of the country's stability and society's development. Our progress demands further improvement in the workers' skill and cultural levels and their greater involvement in public life, in the shaping and implementation of the party's policy, in managing enterprises, and in social control. The party considers it an important task to follow the development of the situation of the working class with continuous attention.

The cooperative peasantry is a strong ally of the working class. Through its work, it contributes to the country's socialist development. The village way of life is changing in a favorable direction. The difference between village and town is decreasing but the improvement of the living conditions of the rural population continues to be an important task.

Our development is accompanied by the fact that there is an increase in the importance of intellectual work requiring highly qualified professional training. We must manage our intellectual resources more rationally. There is a need to increase the social

appreciation of intellectual work and to promote a great unfolding of the intelligentsia's activity in public life and their creative readiness. By fulfilling the greater requirements, the professionals and employees working in production and administration should improve the efficiency of economic activity and the level of management.

Small producers, artisans, and private retail traders are to continue for some time to contribute to the life of socialist society and to satisfy social needs.

3. Consistent implementation of the equal rights of women requires further considered measures. Efforts must be increased to ease, through social and economic means, the complex burdens on women in their role as mothers, in child rearing, housework, employment, and in family and public life. There is a need to promote the implementation of the equal rights of women by increasing their professional training and political and general education.

It is up to society as a whole to train young people in the spirit of socialism and to prepare them for an independent life. Society and its institutions must assist them in using their talents and professional knowledge, but young people should also feel responsibility for themselves and society. Particular attention must be given to their moral and ideological education. It is the communists' responsibility to set an example for young people through their personal attitudes. The party calls upon young people to safeguard its historical achievements, to develop and enhance them, and to contribute to the successful construction of socialism. It helps them to take a responsible part in the solution of tasks that serve the country's development.

The activity of the older, already retired generation, and their acceptance of sacrifices are reflected in the achievements of our socialist development. Many of them are still active. It is an important social interest to utilize their experience and facilitate their participation in public life. It is our obligation to follow their situation with attention and ease the burdens inherent in old age.

4. The fact that relations between the state and the churches are resolved serves the good of our people. Cooperation is based on responsibility for the destiny of the country. Our entire people are interested in the country progressing on the path of economic, social, and cultural ascendency in peaceful circumstances. Despite ideological differences, our party is striving to ensure, on the basis of the principle of the policy of alliance, that cooperation between non-religious and religious people further develops.

5. The nationalities regard the Hungarian People's Republic as their fatherland. Their equality of rights, the cultivation of their mother languages, and the development of their culture must be ensured in the future as well. We appreciate and will continue to support the work of the nationality associations. The nationalities have an important role in the development of friendship between the Hungarians and the neighboring peoples. We regard as natural and foster contacts between the nationalities in Hungary and the nations whose mother tongues are identical to theirs. Similarly, we regard as natural that the neighboring countries' working people of Hungarian nationality, as loyal citizens of their fatherland, should cultivate their mother tongue, develop their national culture, and contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries.

6. The harmonious development of our society requires that our state and society better support and protect the family institutions. The family's role is a determining one in caring for children, educating young people, linking generations, and shaping a communal attitude. It is the parents' responsibility to raise their children in a good family atmosphere and obtain the knowledge, moral values, and norms necessary for their integration into society and a well-balanced life.

The development of the size of the population is a social cause of great importance. Coordinated state and social efforts are to be made to ensure that the population does not continue to diminish and increases in the long-run.

7. The development and intensification of socialist democracy constitute a historical program of our party. The efficient functioning of the institutions of socialist democracy promote the strengthening of the power of the working people and the more rapid accomplishment of our social objectives. The development of socialist democracy in all areas of social life -- in state life and at work places, social organizations and movements, and residential communities -- must be continued.

The fact that social and mass organizations pursue their activity independently and responsibly determines the direction of the development of social democracy. The increased independence of local organs, enterprises, and institutions creates favorable prerequisites and opportunities for citizens to participate directly, or through the social organs, bodies, and associations representing them, in the administration of their affairs and in preparing decisions and supervising their implementation.

A method and mechanism for coordinating interests must be developed that brings opposing interests to the surface, makes possible their better coordination, and, at the same time, ensures the primacy of public interests. It must be made clear to every citizen that individual interests can be best asserted by serving and considering the public interest.

8. The socialist state will continue to fulfill an important and indispensable role in the safeguarding of our constitutional order, our fatherland, and our achievements, and in directing and organizing the economy and culture.

The role fulfilled by the National Assembly in the country's life must be enhanced. Its constitutional functions in defining and overseeing government activity should be more consistently asserted. The independence, jurisdiction, and responsibility of councils and their self-administrative role in territorial and settlement development and in satisfying the requirements of the population are to increase.

Government work must also be further developed. The decentralization of spheres of authority and the responsibility that goes with them must continue. The standard of state administration must be raised, and a perceptible improvement must be attained in conducting the affairs of the population and in repressing bureaucracy.

The state organs should invite the participation of social and mass organizations and movements and rely on their experiences, and they should support the voluntary activity and initiatives of the population and consistently assert the public interest.

9. Socialist legality is a constant fundamental element of our domestic policy. The domestic affairs organs, prosecuting departments, and courts should participate, in conformity with their constitutional purpose, in safeguarding state, social, and economic order, aid citizens in asserting their rights and legitimate interests, and provide for public order and security.

The great majority of our citizens live and work in accordance with our laws and moral norms. However, the number of those who contravene them is more than small. State and civic discipline must be strengthened and people made aware of the fact that rights and obligations are inseparable from and can only be asserted in conjunction with each other in all areas of social life. It is particularly important to preserve the purity of public life and to consistently struggle against any manifestations of abuse of power, personal involvement [osszefonodasok], patronage, and corruption.

In the interests of society, resolute measures are required toward all those who treat public property irresponsibly, strive to reap benefits by unlawful means, or seek to obtain advantages to the detriment of the community by any other means.

Making socialist legality prevail calls for consistent, resolute, and coordinated supervision and, as part of it, the development of the work of people's supervision.

The defense of the socialist fatherland is a joint cause of our party, state, and people. The security and defense of our socialist fatherland must be assured in the future as well. In close cooperation with the Armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the Hungarian People's Army is reliably fulfilling its obligations.

The Armed Forces and bodies of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the People's Army, the Border Guard, the police, and other armed bodies -- contribute, in close cooperation with each other, to preserving peace and ensuring our internal order. Preparation for the armed defense of the fatherland should be coupled with appropriate care and with fostering the multifaceted development of young people fulfilling their service. The order and organization of the Army should be employed more consciously to strengthen such human traits as steadfastness, discipline, reliability, and responsibility for the community.

The Workers' Guard is a good mixture of the characteristics of a voluntary movement and a political and armed body. In the future as well, Workers' Guard should be in the vanguard of socialist constructive work, active in public life, and disciplined in the fulfillment of their service. The Workers' Guard is to continue to devotedly fulfill its mission in the service of the workers class and the socialist society.

III. Socialist Constructive Work

In recent years, the people's economy developed in conformity with the economic policy guidelines determined at the 12th congress. Our cardinal objectives have been realized. This is the result of the diligence, ability, and sacrifices of our people and the considerable joint efforts of the party, state, and social organs. Even amid difficult conditions, the country has prospered and we have managed to preserve the stability of our people's economy and our fundamental social achievements.

The value of the results is enhanced by the fact that we attained them in a period when extensive sources for economic growth were exhausted and external prerequisites for development even more unfavorable than expected. The emergence of intensive economic management has produced considerable results, but they have not yet succeeded in attaining a change that encompasses the people's economy as a whole in this respect. Among other things, the weaknesses of our work are reflected in the facts that the transformation of the product mix is progressing slowly, there is a delay in the practical application of scientific results, and the profit-making capacity of our people's economy is lower than possible and necessary.

1. Economic development must be made brisker in the coming years. Through the vigorous all-round development of intensive economic management, a reduction in input, and fuller utilization of reserves a well-founded development must be achieved that will lead to a further improvement of the equilibrium, a gradual and extensive renewal of the material-technological bases of the people's economy, and an improvement in the people's welfare.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan should be a program of well-founded economic development at an accelerated pace. The most important economic-political goal of the plan period is to extend intensive development to all elements of the production process. The profit-making capacity of the economy must be intensified. Through the better

adaptation to our resources and domestic and foreign market demands, the transformation of the production structure must be speeded up. It is a fundamental demand that the quality of products improve and technical-technological standards gradually come closer to world leaders. It is important that we utilize our domestic natural resources to a greater extent and more rationally and develop the infrastructure, the support industry, and components that serve production. Profitable economic management is to be the general norm of activity. Work organization, discipline, and sophistication, the adaptability and enterprise of economic organs, and cooperation among enterprises must be improved.

2. Technical development must be accelerated and its effectiveness enhanced by intensifying incentives, among other things. In accordance with our resources and international technological-economic development trends, it well serves our purpose to concentrate a considerable portion of our material and intellectual resources in a few preferential areas: the development and increasing use of electronics, the development of computerization, automation, and robot technology, the application of the organizational methods of modern production, the production of machinery, equipment, and chemical industry products with suitable applications in agriculture and the food industry, the development and application of biotechnological processes, a complex and economical utilization of our natural assets, and the introduction of technologies that save raw materials. The implementation of the central programs evolved to conserve energy and utilize waste and secondary raw materials must be consistently continued.

The infrastructure that serves technical development must be improved. We must induce enterprises and technical experts to apply scientific results and useful innovations more rapidly and introduce modern technologies and methods of work organization. The production of products that can be manufactured more economically should be more vigorously expanded. Uneconomical production that produces permanent losses must be subjected to radical changes and either rendered economical or curtailed.

The rate of funds allotted to investments should be increased. Those investment projects are to be put to the fore that serve the acceleration of technical development, technological progress, the better utilization of the existing means of production, and the reduction of input. There should be greater incentives for economic units and individuals and their responsibility should assert itself more so that investment projects are implemented as rapidly as possible, in good quality, in the most practicable form of construction, and with the least input.

3. Industry has a determining role in increasing the national income, renewing the material-technical base of the people's economy, accelerating intensive development, providing the various branches and population with up-to-date industrial products, and improving living conditions. The dynamic development of industry demands the uncovering of additional possibilities for technical development, vigorous technological modernization, the rapid development of new products, the intensification of competitiveness, the better utilization of manpower, expertise, and plants, and the reduction of specific material and energy input.

Those in charge of directing industry should promote the more rapid development of efficient enterprises and the curtailment of uneconomical production through the establishment of priority objectives, the organization of international cooperation, and the elaboration of state action programs.

Industrial cooperatives, in accordance with our industrial policy, should develop their production and assume a greater role in meeting domestic producers' demands, the population's demands and in expanding exports. Small-scale trade and the service it provides should continue to be at the disposal of the population and contribute to the improvement of the goods supply.

By improving the organization and quality of work, the construction and building materials industry should raise the level of production and improve its adaptation to the requirements. Restraining the growth of building costs, especially those of housing, and meeting deadlines are important requirements. Housing construction should continue to be an outstanding task.

4. We continue our agricultural policy. Agriculture and the food industry should continue to ensure the population's supply and contribute to the expansion of exports. This requires their coordinated development and an increase in their production better adjusted to demands. With the increase in yiel's and the decrease in specific expenses, our agriculture should increase its profitability. There is a need to further increase the material-technological conditions of production.

The production cooperatives and state farms are playing a determining role in the development of agricultural production. Their association continues to ensure the more rational concentration of economic and intellectual forces and the rational flow of development sources. There is a need to make greater efforts so that the production structure and technological equipment of units with unfavorable natural conditions can better adjust to their situations and their economic activity can become more efficient.

With the increase of production and marketing security, there is a need to encourage the expanded production of household and ancillary farms. The large-scale agricultural enterprises, the procurement enterprises, and the consumer cooperatives should strengthen their relations with the small-scale producers.

International competitiveness and economic efficiency should be the norms in the development of the food industry. There is a need to increase the storage refrigeration, and warehouse capacities and the production of packing material. The cooperation based on mutual advantages between the agricultural enterprises and the food industry enterprises and the development of production structures should strengthen the efficiency of the entire food production process. There is a need for a more flexible and better marketing system, and the producers should broaden their foreign market connections.

5. The main task of water management is to better meet demands, economize in water resources, protect quality, and supply the population with healthy drinking water. Greater attention should be paid to the supply of sewage mains and to the treatment of sewage. Flood and inland waters defense should be kept at a high level. The programs implemented for the improvement of the Balaton Lake's water quality should be continued.

6. Every production unit and institution should fulfill its tasks with increased responsibility for the protection of the environment and nature. Greater attention should be paid to preserving the natural environment and soil, the forests, improving the quality of air and water, reducing waste products, and harmlessly storing waste products. The large-scale cooperation of society is needed for this.

7. The development of the transportation system should keep pace with the increase in production and international economic relations and the population's needs. The cultural standards of transportation on railroads and public roads and the level of services should improve.

In the transportation of goods, there is need to increase efficiency and reduce energy consumption by increasing organization, utilizing developed means and methods, and attaining a better work distribution among the transportation branches. In passenger transportation, public transportation should retain its priority and the construction

of the capital's subway system should continue. The stock of privately owned cars should be expanded in accordance with the possibilities of the national economy. Reconstruction and development indispensable for the expansion of traffic should be given priority in the modernization of the transport network.

A more accelerated development of telecommunications and the telephone network should be considered an outstanding task. There is need to improve the reception conditions of radio and television programs and the postal services.

8. The natural and economic conditions of our country and our social and economic interests require us to increase our participation in the international division of labor. CEMA continues to be a decisive factor in our international relations, and so is our active participation in the socialist economic integration. In the future, too, the Soviet Union will continue to be our most important foreign trade partner, the main source of purchases of developed technological installations, technical means, energy materials and certain raw and basic materials, as well as the main purchaser of our products. We wish to further expand our economic cooperation with all socialist countries. We take an active part in the implementation of the program adopted by the CEMA summit in 1984, and we initiate the development of new forms and methods of cooperation.

We expand our economic relations with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantage. We have to strive to develop our relations not only by increasing the turnover of goods, but also by developing production and technological-scientific cooperation.

In our economic relations with the developing countries, beside increasing trade turnover, we should encourage mutually advantageous production and technological-scientific cooperation. We can also contribute to the implementation of their economic-social goals through the training of professionals.

Adjusting to the requirements of the world market makes it necessary to increase the standard of our foreign trade activity and improve the harmony between production and foreign trade.

The party's economic policy takes into consideration the universal laws of socialist construction and our country's situation alike. The socialist planned economy based on the social ownership of the means of production and regulated commodity, monetary, and market conditions furthers the building of a socialist society and the attainment of our fundamental socioeconomic objectives.

With the further development of economic macromanagement, our country should achieve -- through modernized planning, regulation, and the organizational and institutional system -- an improvement in central state management, an increase in the independence, responsibility, and capacity for initiatives of enterprises, and the development of an entrepreneurial attitude. We should draw the working people more into management through new forms of enterprise management.

The setting and control of prices in line with our socioeconomic goals are important responsibilities of economic management. Producer prices should express socially necessary expenses, and there should be no way to pass the expenses of uneconomical production and negligent work on to the consumers.

Consumer prices should be adjusted to producer prices, and the justification for subsidized prices should be confined to areas of importance to social interest and social policy only. At the same time, it is necessary to devise effective methods for restraining price increases and ensuring that the increases in price levels are

kept within socially tolerable limits. Care should be taken to compensate unfavorable effects through wage and income policy measures.

Socialist large-scale enterprises play a decisive role in solving our economic policy tasks. It should be insured that the state enterprises and cooperatives are profitable, streamlined in production, and well-organized and managed in all spheres of the national economy.

The cooperatives, through their multifaceted activity, are fulfilling an important role in our socioeconomic life. Continuing our cooperative policy, we should strive to have agricultural, industrial, consumer and retail, savings and housing cooperatives better serve the interests of their members, improve their mechanism of democratic operation, and strengthen the personal involvement and material contribution of their members, as well as their proprietary interests.

By ensuring that the state enterprises and cooperatives play a determining role, we will henceforth also continue to support ancillary and supplementary economic activities that fit into the system of socialist economic activity, contribute to the achievements of enterprises, and supply the population at higher levels. Unfavorable phenomena in this area should be eliminated, and it should be insured that personal incomes are proportional to performance.

Socialist work competition and the brigade movement should contribute to accelerating the intensive development of the national economy, primarily through the successful accomplishment of tasks at work places, by exploiting reserves, and by improving product quality. Units engaged in economic activity should strengthen the socialist brigades' interest in improving an enterprise's economic activity.

A fundamental task of the party is to determine and implement economic policy and to control its implementation. Party organizations should assist in and control the local implementation of economic policy objectives and mobilize workers.

IV. Living Standards, Living Conditions, Social Policy

We were unable to fully implement the decisions of the 12th congress as regards the maintenance of the standard of living. Average real income and consumption somewhat increased, but real wages decreased. The real value of pensions and some of the social benefits decreased; thus, the standard of living of certain strata of the population deteriorated.

We have achieved the congressional goals of serving the improvement of living conditions. We have maintained the balance between purchasing power and the stock of goods. We have implemented the bulk of the outstanding public education, health services, and housing programs.

1. Aims of the next plan period include creating a basis for a tangible rise in living standards by increasing the income-generating capacity of the national economy, intensifying economic growth, raising the efficiency of management, expanding performance, making better use of work time, and improving labor discipline. The population's consumption should increase, living and working conditions improve, the supply of goods expand, and services better fulfill demands. The local infrastructural network, which considerably influences living conditions, should develop; in order to attain this, there is a need for expanded social cooperation.

The further improvement of income conditions should serve to provide better incentives for more efficient performance and promote social care and social justice in keeping with the capacity of the national economy. Within the increase in the population's

income -- without harming the fundamental social supply -- there is a need to devote greater attention to income derived from work. There is a need to improve the situation of families with children, people living on small pensions, and young couples. Working out a long-term concept of the standard of living and social policy is an important task.

2. The increasing economic and social value of performance should be more fully reflected in the incomes of collectives and individuals. The material interest encouraging the improvement of work quality should be more consistently asserted in all areas of national economy and among all groups of employees. Wages, incomes, and incomes derived from work should better reflect the differences in performance and the social usefulness of work than previously. Successful creative work, activity that advances technological development, and a successful entrepreneurial attitude should receive increased appreciation. The income earned during normal working hours should be the determining income in the improved standard of living.

3. The great achievement of the socialist social order is the elimination of unemployment through full employment. Efficient employment of manpower is a similarly important requirement for further development. This is mainly the task of enterprises. The right to work should be coupled with the fulfillment of duties and with conscientious, careful, and disciplined work. The state guiding organs and local councils are to become a more important factor in organizing worker redeployment, in retraining, and in solving the tasks related to these.

The 5-day working week has become general. The future task is the wide-scale introduction of a 40-hour working week through creation of the necessary economic conditions.

4. The main goal of social policy continues to be to maintain social security and reduce social inequalities that do not depend on work performance. We cannot count on a quick increase in material resources, therefore we have to utilize available ones more resolutely and efficiently. Our system of social benefits -- maintaining fundamental achievements -- should be more in line with material resources, and greater attention should be given to the principle of need and social justice. The various benefits and services should be more in accord with the social situation and income.

The proportion of state contribution to the cost of bringing up a child should be gradually increased. There is a need to promote the improvement of conditions of child care and child rearing by developing the system of institutions and services that facilitate child rearing, by wider application of the system of flexible working hours, and by making possible on a large scale the performance of work at home. Young people establishing a family should also be assisted in obtaining housing. There is a need to reduce unequal opportunities deriving from the social and financial situation of families and to improve the basic conditions for people starting adult life.

Creating better living conditions for disadvantaged families is a comprehensive task to be solved by employment, cultural, health, and social policies. There is a need to develop a harmonized system of state and social care, a network of family care.

In order to increase the security of existence for the elderly, it is necessary to eliminate aspects of inequality in the pension scheme. Our aim is to raise pensions by creating the necessary funds and to take gradual measures to preserve the pension's purchasing power. In order to improve the situation of pensioners, we should expand employment possibilities, the network of institutions providing daytime activities and care, and social care.

5. It is necessary to raise the standard of services and to extend and modernize the network of shops. We need to maintain the balance between purchasing power and

the stock of goods, and to improve the supply of goods. Supply should be better adjusted to the population demands. Attention should also be paid to the growing demand for cheaper goods. Through better cooperation, industry and trade should reduce the number of goods in short supply and the conditions for work and shopping should become more civilized. We must pay greater attention to supplies to small communities, and there should be increased protection of consumer interests.

Nonproductive investments serving the population have to be developed and expanded. In town and village policy aims, priority should be given to an improved meeting of basic needs affecting the widest circle of the population. Communities should create adequate conditions for the unfolding of a socialist way of life. The demands of local councils and the population should play a determining role in outlining development tasks. The responsibility of the councils, as well as the interest and participation of the population, should also be increased in implementing tasks.

6. An especially important social policy aim is to further improve the housing situation and to attain the main goals of the 15-year housing construction program. The proportion of council housing has to be increased. The main form of acquiring a home should remain private building and purchase. The state should also contribute to this by expanding central and local support and by favorable credits.

In establishing conditions for acquiring a home, there is a need to better consider the material and social differences among families. Enterprises and institutions should better support employees in improving their housing situation. The state house builders and management should ensure that newly-wed couples, people in the lowest income-bracket, and large families in need are given housing. Citizens must be given an incentive to live in apartments of socially justified sizes. There is a need to facilitate a quick and simple apartment exchange procedure.

Preservation of state and privately owned dwellings requires greater efforts, organization, and attention. Councils should be given greater economic autonomy, funds, responsibility, and incentives to improve housing conditions. The advantages of cooperation should be better exploited in the construction and maintenance of housing.

7. Increasing the standard of health provisions and developing the network of institutions and management continue to be important tasks. There is a need to improve basic medical care, outpatient care, and public health services. Through the necessary modernization, the better organization of supply, and a rational utilization of available means and installations, we should increase the efficiency of the activity of health institutions and reduce unjustified regional differences in health services. There is a need to develop the network of social homes and to expand the institutional forms of home nursing. Great attention must be given to prevention of illnesses.

8. Physical education and the sports movement should more successfully promote the development of a healthier way of life for the population and the improvement of young people's physical fitness. Its main task should be to develop physical education in schools and student sports and to promote the civilized use of leisure time. Competitive sports should help increase the demand for sports and improve our country's good reputation.

Tourism has to be expanded and modest holiday and excursion opportunities increased. In developing tourism, greater attention should be given to the renovation of establishments and to increasing the quality of services. With the spread of international tourism, we should contribute to a better knowledge of cultural values and the strengthening of peaceful relations among peoples.

V. Ideology, Education Policy, the Socialist Way of Life

Social awareness is basically characterized by agreement with the main political goals of the party and social activity is characterized by creative work. In the greater part of our society, socialist ideals have become natural values, the demand for fuller assertion of our moral and ideological principles is increasing; however, sometimes we also encounter political and ideological indifference.

1. The improvement of ideological work is an indispensable condition for the successful fulfillment of our sociopolitical and economic tasks. Social relations must be analyzed in a complex and more thorough manner, and domestic and international socialist development experiences should be further generalized on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Ideological work should realistically present socialist reality and focus public thinking on the fact that attainment of a meaningful life full of contentment is inseparable from the appreciation of work, the assertion of social justice, the role of the community of workers in shaping society and individuals, and our socialist and humanist values. It should promote the development of realistic national self-knowledge, national self-esteem, and socialist patriotism and should take a stand against nationalist cosmopolitan views. It should make people aware that one of the most important guarantees of the future of our people is the worldwide promotion of social progress, deepening the ideals of proletarian internationalism and its practical application, and solidarity with the international communist and workers movement.

Ideological work should promote a Marxist-Leninist answer to newly emerging questions of socialist development and changes occurring in the world and should also promote the acceptance of new ideas serving progress. It should react, without delay, to views that distort our principles and policy from whatever direction, it should expose ideals and efforts foreign to socialism, and it should condemn voluntarist manifestations removed from reality. It should continue the struggle -- firmly based on principles and through the means of mass policy work -- against imperialism's anti-communist propaganda, against bourgeois ideals, and against old-fashioned views.

Propaganda and mass information should present the processes occurring in capitalist society with a realistic critical analysis and without illusions or simplifications. It must make people aware that capitalism is a historically declining social order which is based on the exploitation of man. Realistic presentation of the socialist and capitalist systems should promote the strengthening of socialist conviction.

2. More effort is required in the shaping of political consciousness. For this, there is a need to better harmonize propaganda, agitation, and mass information and to utilize the results of social science research and experience from the scientific examination of public opinion and the public mood.

The teaching of Marxism-Leninism, through the spreading of our ideals and ideology, should promote fulfillment of the tasks of socialist construction work. Agitation should provide a convincing answer to questions raised by workers and should be a mobilizing force for fulfillment of the goals ahead. There is a need to better utilize the new technical means of information that are increasingly spreading these days. Television, radio, and the press have a great and responsible task in publicizing the policy of the party, in providing authentic, accurate, and prompt information, in forming public opinion, and in developing the public attitude and social activity.

Creative work and appreciation of socialist values should be given greater emphasis in mass information. Information directed abroad should help form an authentic image of our country and of socialism in international public opinion.

3. The party is pursuing its scientific policy, which has been proven in practice. It regards science as a natural ally of socialism, respects the freedom of scientific creation, and appreciates researchers who carry out successful work.

Research should concentrate its attention on solving the most important tasks facing the country. Scientists should contribute to raising the standards and efficiency of productive work with technical research results of practical value, with the development and application of new technological processes. They should participate in elaborating alternatives for decisions and should contribute to better shaping refined and healthy living. There is a need to increasingly support research that lays the foundations of long-term goals, that serves current demands, and to apply its results. Successful researchers and collectives should be given increasing support. Efforts must be made to ensure that funds available for research and development should increase more rapidly than the growth of national income. There is a need to aid research projects undertaken in university and college faculties and in enterprises. The connection between research, technical development, production, and marketing must be strengthened.

It is the primary task of social scientists to make an adequate theoretical and ideological study of the most important issues of our era.

In laying the foundations for the decisions, the party and state increasingly require the cooperation of the sciences; and scientists should feel the responsibility connected with this.

We must maintain and, in certain fields which are important to us, expand our international scientific relations.

4. The planned modernization of education, which is focused on a substantive renewal, an improvement of the quality of educational-training work, and a strengthening of socialist education, must be continued in the coming years.

The schools should lay better foundations for the general education and scientific outlook of students. They should provide broad-based vocational knowledge that can be further developed. They should pay more attention to providing students with convincing answers to social, political, and ideological questions. They should educate young people for work, shape their character and attitudes in a more committed way, and encourage them to show initiative. They should develop the individual talents of young people, develop their abilities, help create equal opportunities for all young people, and promote talent. They should strengthen cooperation with families, social organizations, and public educational institutions.

The tasks of and prerequisites for the improvement of public education must be established within the framework of a socioeconomic program. The training of skilled workers must keep abreast with technical developments. The enterprises should show more interest in this. Implementation of the long-term program of development of higher education must be started and training and extended training must be more rapidly adapted to requirements. The shortage of teachers must be remedied by, among other things, expanding the training of teachers and enhancing the social esteem for the teaching profession.

Adult education continues to play a considerable role in enhancing the education of the population, and its tasks are greater than previously in vocational training, training for different work, and extended training.

5. The main purpose of the party's policy for the arts is to create favorable conditions for the arts to fulfill their fundamental social tasks. Ensuring creative

freedom, supporting artistic initiatives and experiments, and furthering the independent and responsible functioning of creative workshops remain our fundamental principle. Without abandoning the rich variety of literature and the arts, efforts should be made to ensure that works of a socialist and humanist spirit determine our values. There must be no room for endeavors that are alien to our ideals and distort our socialist conditions. Society wants literature, movies, the theater, music, fine arts, applied arts, and all other artistic branches to contribute with valuable works to the enrichment of our awareness of reality and to influencing people's outlook on life and taste.

The spread of culture and the improvement of general and vocational education constitute an important prerequisite for our social and economic progress. Public education should help us realize our social and economic tasks, help socialist democracy prevail, and help make the life of people substantive. A more deliberate selection of the values passed on is a fundamental requirement of substantive development in public education. The work of educational institutions must be modernized. Radio and TV have a particularly important role in kindling and satisfying cultural needs. We should extend the scope of the work of self-initiated artistic and cultural groups. We should improve the standard of entertainment, which reaches millions of people.

The party's guiding and initiatory role in artistic and cultural life must be strengthened. The unity of the communists and the enhancement of their sense of responsibility are an inseparable part of this, as are their adherence to principles in the work of guidance, organization, intensifying discipline, and strengthening Marxist criticism. State and economic regulation should continuously be brought up to date in conformity with cultural policy principles and interests. We should allocate public funds to support socialist and humanist values and enrich the culture of the masses.

6. Ideological work is to be developed in close cohesion with the accomplishment of political, economic, and cultural tasks. How this work succeeds is an important criterion of the entire activity of party organs and organizations. The ideological work conducted in the basic organizations should prepare communists for spreading our ideals successfully in their environment, explaining our policy, and mobilizing the working people for the realization of our objectives. It is the duty of every communist to support our ideals and policy with a resolute stance and convincing arguments and to act against views alien to socialism.

VI. The Party and Mass Organizations

The MSZMP, a revolutionary vanguard of the workers class and party of the working people, is successfully directing and organizing the work of socialist construction and is fulfilling its leading role. It expresses by its policy and proves by its activity that it is fulfilling the obligations it has assumed in the service of the people. Relations between the party and the masses are good; the Leninist norms prevail in the party.

1. The cardinal requirement for a successful continuation of socialist construction work is that the party's leading role be strengthened and its ideological and political influence continue to expand. These impose the demand on the party that it should, itself, raise the standard of its work and develop its working style and methods, that all party organs and organizations and every communist should fulfill the greater requirements, and that everybody, in his own place, should work to the best of his ability and in a disciplined manner for our people's prosperity and for the continued successful development of our socialist fatherland.

Marxist-Leninist policy is the basis for the exercise of the leading role. The effectiveness of this policy depends greatly on the organization and supervision of the implementation of resolutions. This is the weak point of our work today. At every level, greater attention must be devoted to the organization of work and to implementation and supervision. A primary task of the party organizations and communists is to draw nonparty people into thinking and acting jointly.

The assertion of the leading role and the successful realization of party policy call for the ideological, political, organizational, and operational unity of the party. Achieving democratic centralism in party life is conducive to a continuous regeneration of party unity. The debates that can be freely conducted at party organizations and forums, the confrontation of views, and party-minded criticism and self-criticism have an important role in shaping policy, creating unity, and establishing and strengthening joint action. Unity must find expression in defending party policy and displaying steadfastness in its implementation.

The democratic and frank communal relations within the party have an effect on public life as a whole. More opportunities than heretofore should be created for party members to present their views, make proposals, and participate more in laying the groundwork for decisions prior to deciding social issues of fairly great importance. Important topics of public interest should be included more frequently on the agenda of party forums and members' meetings. Communists with equal rights and obligations participate in members' meetings and in meetings of elected bodies. No one should feel in a position of subordination or superiority. It must be ensured at party forums that everybody should be able to present his views freely and that the views expressed should be considered on merit in decisionmaking. Majority decisions are to be followed by disciplined implementation. There is a need for consistent adherence to the rules of party life, the consolidation of discipline, and the safeguarding of our policy from any manner of distortion.

2. The independent and initiative work of basic organizations and members' meetings has an important role in the elaboration, implementation, and supervision of party policy. It is important for members' meetings to develop and hold people to account for the norms of a communist attitude that are to be observed by party members. The party organizations should form close communities that can be instrumental in ensuring that party members are characterized even more by exemplary steadfastness and a modest and disciplined attitude. Basic organizations and communist communities should resolutely act in all cases against an unparty-like attitude, an attitude offending our moral norms.

The development of the party's internal life and working style is a primary task. Movement-like features of party work must be strengthened, and authoritarian attitudes and styles and formalism must be suppressed and eliminated. Through active politicization, argumentation, and exchanges of views, accord and action in support of party policy must be developed. Communists should improve their ideological and political erudition, take the initiative in exposing and resolving problems, and remedy incorrect practice.

3. The party has 871,000 members, 59,000 more than at the time of the 12th congress. With regard to admitting members to the party, great attention is to be paid to ensuring that people are admitted into the party, from all strata of society, who are active in public life, live in a socialist manner, and enjoy esteem on the basis of their work, attitude, and social activity. More conscious political, persuasive, and organizational work must be conducted to ensure that the best representatives of young working people and students request admission in greater numbers and at a greater rate. Those who do not fulfill their obligations and have become unsuitable for party membership should be removed. Every party organization, and also each communist personally, is responsible for strengthening the party's ranks.

4. The members of the elected bodies, leaders working in various areas of party, state, and social life, play an outstanding role in the realization of party policy and the accomplishment of the tasks of society. The great majority of them are worthy of trust on the basis of their work and attitude and are suitable for fulfilling their tasks. The party continues to assume responsibility for having qualified and competent people work in leading positions. It reaffirms the principle and practice whereby, with the exception of party posts, suitable nonparty people can also fill all positions. On the basis of the principles of cadre policy, the practice of cadre work should be better attuned to the requirements of social and economic development and the development of socialist democracy. The responsibility of party, state, and economic organs for resolving cadre matters at a suitable time must be enhanced. In making their decisions, party bodies should primarily examine the political and moral suitability of leaders. They should request the appraisal of vocational competence from state and economic directing organs.

Such persons -- including a larger number of women and young people -- should be nominated for leading positions who prove by their work that they serve the cause of socialism in a committed manner, who possess high-caliber vocational attainments, and who take it upon themselves to make decisions and act. Party organs and organizations should support leaders who take the initiative, espouse new ideas, and demand order and discipline. Leaders' activity, too, must be judged on the basis of performance and attitude. Most resolute action is to be taken against any manifestation of an abuse of power. Adherence to socialist norms must be demanded from everyone, regardless of position.

There is a need to expand the democracy of cadre work and increase its openness. There is a need to place the election of leaders and their work more under the supervision of public opinion. In state and economic areas, the majority of leading posts should be filled through election and competition; appointments and assignments for a limited time should be made more frequent. Where conditions permit, we should nominate more candidates. The social organs and democratic forums should make use of their rights. Dealing with cadres should be made more methodical and the training and further training of leaders should be improved.

5. In the elaboration and implementation of its policy, the party requires the active participation of independently operating mass organizations and mass movements and of cooperative bodies representing interests, and it relies on their initiatives and their experience and considers their opinions. It supports every association and movement of public utility that is active on a socialist basis and in harmony with our laws.

In accordance with time-honored practice, the party directs ideologically and politically the work of mass organizations and movements and asserts its policy through the communists working there. Through their exemplary attitude and persuasive work, the communists should increase the influence of the party within the mass organizations and movements. They should help them to successfully solve their tasks.

Our party relies on the trade unions, the broadest organizations of the working class, of those living on wages and salaries. The Hungarian trade unions are taking part in exercising power and are playing an indispensable role in the construction of our socialist society, in strengthening national collaboration, and in creating understanding and cooperation with the working masses. They should continue to take part in the shaping, acceptance, and implementation of policy. They should strengthen their activity to safeguard and represent interests because this is the condition for an increase in their influence, for the successful mobilization of their membership to increase the political and economic strength of our society, and for their

demand for the disciplined fulfillment of obligations. The trade unions should make use of the opportunity created by the increase in enterprise independence. Through the renewal of socialist world competition and the brigade movement, they should contribute to an increase in the social prestige of work and to the unfolding the workers' creative power. Through deepening enterprise-workplace democracy, they should contribute to the participation of workers in production and to the implementation of policy.

KISZ is an active political factor of our socialist order and a united political organization of Hungarian youth. Although it works under party guidance, it is organizationally independent. Its main purpose is to propagate and represent the policy of the party, to win youth over to our socialist goals, to represent and defend the particular interests of youth, and discover and transmit their problems to the party and state organs. It should take into better consideration the specific features, interests, and aspirations of certain age groups and strata of youth, teach its members, the young people, to love our socialist fatherland and to adopt a responsible attitude and be ready for action. It should help young people acquaint themselves better with our national history, including the communist struggle, and Hungarian experiences in the construction of socialism. It should step up efforts against incorrect views and attitudes present among young people, too.

The party organs and organizations are directly responsible for guiding and assisting the KISZ organizations belonging to them. They should strengthen their independence and encourage their initiatives. Together with the KISZ organizations, they should educate young people to become party members.

The Hungarian Pioneers' Federation is successfully fulfilling its task. It should fulfill its obligations in the future, by organizing the children's communities and assisting with the teaching and education activity in schools. It should contribute better to the political, moral, and community education of the young people at school.

The PPF is successfully supporting the assertion of the party's policy of alliance and national unity in the spirit of socialist goals. The PPF is an active participant in public life and fulfills tasks with regard to public law. It should play a greater role in efforts promoting the construction of socialism and the socialist development of social relations. Following the policy of alliance, it should strengthen the unity of our people and mobilize to implement the country's tasks. It should strive to have more people from all classes and strata of society take part in public life as a result of its work.

VII. The International Activity of the Party

The international communist and workers movement is the most important and most consistent force of social progress. The communist and workers parties are shaping their policy and carrying out their activity independently, in line with their national endowments, traditions, and requirements. Analyzing social development and the events of international life, they strive to provide answers to the new questions, answers based on Marxism-Leninism and in line with the requirements of the age. Feeling a historic responsibility for the fate of peoples, the parties represent their positions on world politics. The communists are the most consistent fighters for the avoidance of a nuclear catastrophe threatening mankind and for the consolidation of international peace and security.

1. In its international activity, the MSZMP is guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism. It takes part in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement, in promoting our common cause. It attaches importance

frank, creative comradely exchanges of views -- both bilateral and multilateral. It takes its share in the common efforts for safeguarding world peace and social progress.

Our party cooperates closely with the CPSU, the most experienced force of the international communist and working class movement. It develops cooperation with the fraternal parties in the socialist countries. Growing interparty cooperation is making a useful contribution to a more thorough understanding of each other's experiences, adequate utilization of these experiences in line with domestic conditions, strengthening of friendship among our peoples, and collaboration among our countries, for the attainment of our common goals.

The MSZMP develops its contacts with the communist and workers parties operating in the capitalist countries, follows with attention their creative search for solutions, is in solidarity with them and supports their struggle for limiting the power of monopoly capital, safeguarding and extending democratic rights, and promoting social progress. It is expanding cooperation with the communist and workers' parties of the developing countries, devotes special attention to the newly established Marxist-Leninist parties, and assists them in their just struggle.

2. Our party feels solidarity with the national liberation movements and national democratic parties of the developing countries, supports their struggle against racism, dictatorial regimes, and neocolonialism, and for the independence and social advancement of peoples.

The MSZMP continues to develop relations with the socialist and social democratic parties. It considers it useful to exchange views with every party and movement which feels responsibility for the cause of peace. Ideological differences, a different assessment of social progress and of certain events of international life must not prevent us from cooperating and working with them in solving the most vital international issues facing mankind: the safeguarding of peace, the struggle for disarmament, and the promotion of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous relations between countries of different social order.

Our party, true to its revolutionary mission, has taken upon itself the historic responsibility for the construction of socialism in Hungary. Through bringing socialist revolution to victory, by the confidence of our people, it has become a leading force of our nation. Its policy expresses and truly represents the interests of our people. At the same time, it is an integral part of the international communist and workers movement and is in solidarity with the worldwide struggle for socialism. The existence and development of the international communist and workers movement is an important pillar of the domestic construction of socialism and enables our country to join the most progressive stream of social progress. The results of socialist construction in Hungary equally serve the advancement of our people, social progress, and the universal cause of socialism and peace.

COMPARISON ON OFFICIALS ELECTED AT CONGRESS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 29 March carries on page 4 and 5 an approximately 2,000-word report on the final session of the 13th MSZMP Congress which contains the lists of the newly elected MSZMP Central Committee members and the members of the Central Committe's executive organs, and Janos Kadar's brief speech closing the congress. Comparison of the NEPSZABADSAG report with the Budapest Domestic Service item carried by the 29 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT reveals the following variations:

Page F 38, left column, thirtieth name reads: ...Mrs Andras Gyebroszki... (correcting spelling of last name)

Left column, forty-third name reads: ...Endre Jokay... (correcting spelling of last name)

Right column, twenty-second name reads: ...Bela Osztafi...(correcting spelling of last name)

Right column, between twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth names, Janos Peter and Imre Pozsgay, insert: ...Jozsef Ponya...(adding ommitted name)

Page F 39, paragraph four, eleventh name reads: ...Miklos Ovari...(correcting spelling of first name)

Paragraph seven, fifth name reads: ...Istvan Horvath...(correcting name and omitting editorial note)

Page F 40, paragraph seven, line two reads: ...of party institutions and central party press...(adding "and central party press")

Paragraph eight, line four reads: ...as secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Comrade Geza Kotai...(adding ommitted words and deleting phrase)

Page F 41, paragraph four, tenth name reads: ... Ferenc Koszorus...(correcting spelling of first name)

Paragraph four, nineteenth name reads: ... Karoly Rumpf...(correcting spelling of last name

Page F 42, paragraph seven, lines three and four read: ...great forces, which strengthens the cause that unites the masses in struggling for progress,...(rephrasing, adding words)

PRICE MINISTER KRASINSKI DEFENDS PRICE INCREASES

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[Replies given at 7 February meeting at VETO's editorial offices in Warsaw by Minister of Price Affairs Zdzislaw Krasinski to questions submitted earlier by VETO readers and the work force of the Ursus tractor plant; first four paragraphs are editorial introduction; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Professor Sdzislaw Krasinski, prices minister, arrived at the VETO editorial offices -- suffering from the effects of an acute attack of influenza -- on Thursday, 7 February, at 1400 hours. He did not leave until after we read out to him the last of the questions prepared for the occasion. By that time it was well into the night.... The report on the meeting is necessarily abridged. Its first part appears below, and the second part will be published in the next issue of VETO.

The following took part in the meeting: Tadeusz Wolski, chairman of the VETO Consumer Circle in Rzeszow; Buguslav Porwisiak, head of the Consumer Defense Association in Lodz; Gabriel Krische, chairman of the Consumer Defense League in Legnica, and its secretary, miner Jan Kozar; Stanislaw Wojtasik, chairman of the West Pomeranian Consumer Federation in Szczecin; Jerzy Ziolkowski of the Ostrow Mazowiecka VETO Consumer Circle and deputy chairman of the VETO Consultative Council; Elzbieta Olech and Slawomir Zarzecki of the GLOS URSUSA publication. The debate was chaired by Andrzej Naleczi-Jawecki, VETO's editor in chief.

VETO received hundreds of letters on the proposed options for the introduction of new prices and abolition of rationing. Hundreds more letters and telephone calls were received by the consumer association mentioned above. It was quite clear that we would not be able to pass on all those comments to Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski and ask for his replies, therefore we selected the most typical ones, and we apologize to everybody whose views do not appear in this report. Let us also reassure our readers that all their letters will be passed on to Minister Krasinski, just as they were last year.

On 22 January editors of VETO, in cooperation with the Ursus works PZPR factory committee and the editors of GLOS URSURA work force, carried in issue No 6 of VETO a report on this (also in an abridged form). Here we begin also with questions from the Ursus work force and replies to these by Minister Krasinski.

Grzegorz Jankowski, small components department: During the past 3 years we have experienced a regular invasion of price increases. In addition to the increases announced and discussed in advance, prices of various goods and services continue to go up quietly, day by day. Where are price controls?

Krasinki: It is true that over the last 3 years almost all goods have gone up in price -- those that have not can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Thus it is probably accurate to call it an invasion. The term is eminently correct. With prices having remained at fixed positions over a very long time -- all in all, 13 years -- it finally became apparent that those were losing positions and that it was necessary to carry out an invasion, that is, a more forward. That is why in 1982 it became essential to bring those fixed prices, which had not changed since 1967, into line. And that was the invasion! On the other hand, I find it hard to agree with the same term being applied to the following 2 years, that is, 1983 and 1984.

Let us look at the index of price increases, which can best demonstrate the stemming of the price offensive.

In 1982 prices went up by 104 percent, in 1983 by 23 percent, and in 1984 by 15 percent. If we now look at food prices, in 1982 they went up by 250 percent, in 1983 their movement was less than 1/10 of that, and in 1984 the magnitude of the increase was close to average, that is, 16 percent. Thus the rate of price increases is rapidly losing its momentum and has now reached a much lower level, whereas the range of price changes is similar.

The author of the above question is presumably asking: "Why are they all going up?" He seems to believe that it is possible to carry out a selective price policy, increasing some prices and keeping some fixed. Is this possible? Ursus workers know very well that if the prices of semifinished products, power, and transport fares go up at the beginning of the year, then the prices of practically every item have to go up as well. There are few goods whose prices would not be affectec by the movement of the prices of raw materials and power, or, since most commodities are transported, by the increased transport charges. T e effect of the increasing prices of materials, power, fuel, and the like, has to be carried over to all, or almost all, marketables.

But there are differences. It is like being at the front. There is a difference between having a million soldiers (for there are about as many kinds of marketables) advance 100 km from the starting point of the offensive, and having them move just 15 km, as in 1984. The front remains the same, but the advance is over a shorter distance. It is not feasible to despatch individual soldiers, or small subunits, to advance ahead of the front line, for they would perish. To do that would be both unnatural and illogical.

Zbnigniew Ducin, engine shop: Pay increases do not keep pace with the rate of price increases. How does the Prices Office view the proposal put forward by the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] concerning the need to correlate price increases with a revision of wages?

Krasinski: Pay increases do not keep pace with the movement of prices? This statement is clear enough for a straightforward answer: It is directly the other way round! We have all learned from press communiques published by the Main Statistical Office that pay increases were larger than price increases in both 1983 and 1984. In 1983 pay increases amounted to 25 percent, while prices went up by 23 percent. Last year pay increases amounted to more than 19 percent, while prices went up by 15 percent.

That is how things were -- although, of course, these are average figures. You can probably find an enterprise or two here and there in which the differential is larger, pay increases being even bigger than price increases and, conversely, you may find enterprises in which pay increases were smaller. This kind of things cannot be precluded in all 7,000 industrial enterprises.

Incidentally, it might be worthwhile to look into the reasons behind the differences in the rate of pay increases in enterprises, to examine the extent to which work forces, the managerial personnel, and the economic system contribute to the increase in wages -- this is what self-management organizations are currently looking into at their meeting.

As regards the proposals put forward by the OPZZ, the latter does not use the term "correlate." On the other hand, its chairman, Mr Miodowicz, speaks about abandoning the consultations over prices as soon as it is feasible, and moving on to a debate on compensations, which would prepare the ground for devising a system to ensure that certain employee groups can maintain their cost of living at an acceptable level. The obvious question here is: Which groups? Certainly the lowest earners. But the next question is: Why are they low earners? These are extremely complex issues...

Stefan Michelowski, forge department: Does the Price Office consider the possibility of having a fourth option on price increases in addition to the three that have been proposed already? A fourth option, proposed by representatives of the work forces of our major industrial enterprises. Why does option one not envisage compensatory allowance for non-working family members?

Krasinski: Had we enough space available in the papers, we could introduce options four, five, six, and as many more as there are ideas on the subject. The issue could be arranged in a number of ways, like a Rubik's cube. There is an infinite number of choices and options....

We have suggested three options, without pledging ourselves to any of them. That is why, if some sensible option four, five, or six emerges, it can be taken into consideration and proposed for implementation. However, I must stress that such an option should envisage the realization of our planned goals. What goals are these? First, to meet the cost of increased contract purchase prices. Farmers are saying: "Contract purchase prices have gone up because the means of agricultural production including tractors, are now more expensive." Second, to meet the cost of the January 1985 increase in producer prices. Third, to accomodate the higher commercial markup. Thus, it was necessary to incorporate all these costs in the new prices. The main goal is to abandon rationing, or to depart from it gradually -- it does not have to happen all at once. We want to carry it out according to consumer's wishes, although these were perhaps expressed more forcefully last year than they are now. Assuming that the realization of these goals, that is, provide for the need to carry over the costs -- both past and current -- and enable the market to attain equilibrium, these options would certainly be considered.

As to compensation for family members, the question implies that we ignore the issue. In options two and three we state clearly that such compensation is envisaged -- in the form of increased family allowances -- up to a certain level and by as much as the increase in prices within the rationing system. Thus we are very well aware of this group of benefit receivers, and within it we especially note those who have the lowest income per family member.

Ryszard Sikora, pattern shop: Repeated price increases discourage people from working well, for there is less and less that they can buy with their earnings. I wonder whether the proposals for increased food prices are really necessary, whether the only way to eliminate our economic difficulties is to introduce price increases. Could we not perhaps find some untapped potential through the introduction of better work organization, through improving the quality of our products, eliminating superfluous administration, and combating waste?

Krasinski: There are three broad issues here. Do price increases discourage people from working? Let us look at some popular terms used to express the idea of price -- albeit in a slightly different way. Rent is the price of accomodation. The price of electricity is called a charge. The price of labor is called wages. Let us now consider the question of wages.

Wages are the price paid for work. Do prices discourage people from working? This question is asked at almost every meeting. During January I visited 13 workplaces and at each of them I put the following question to the work force: "Who is for a stabilization of the price of labor? All those in favor raise your hands." Between 2 and 4 percent of the hands were raised. In other words, people refuse to approve a stabilization of the price of labor, that is, the most important price of all, the one which takes up nearly Z3 trillion. So that is how they want it, Other prices may not go up, but the price of labor is supposed to keep growing. But we know that other prices, the smaller and less significant ones, will follow the leaders.

How can they be expected to halt, if we demand that the other, most important price lead the onward march? At every enterprise people say: "Let the price of our labor go up, but every other outside price movement must be stopped!" We must really consider whether this is at all possible, whether it is logical -- or we will never comprehend any of what is happening.

Mr Sikora is asking whether repeated increases of food prices are really necessary. We could say: NO, as I expect he wants me to answer. We know from experience that it was possible to live without any major movements of food prices for almost 15 years. There was no significant price movements affecting foodstuffs between 1967 and 1981. So someone might say: "Well, if we managed to avoid having price increases for 15 years..." But in the end the question will have to be answered: "Does a situation like that have no adverse effects? Will there be no delayed hiccups brought about by a long-term price freeze? I expect that the person who posed the question remembers 1981 well. What happened then was more than an attack of hiccups, it was a trauma! People would wait unending lines, in heavy frost, without any certainty that they would be able to buy food. We could, of course, repeat these lessons in recent history. But let me ask you: "Is it really worth it, to repeat these traumatic lessons every few years?" Let me remind you: 1970, 1976, 1980....

There are, of course, countries where such price increases do not take place. But subsidies grow larger there from one year to the next, just as they did for those umpteen years here. And what is a subsidy? A subsidy means that one price exists "above its means" at the expense of other prices. In other words, we have a ROBBER here that needs to exploit other prices and causes the other prices to go up sooner than necessary. It is a ROBBER PRICE, a common PARASITE, a THIEF on no small scale. Are such robbers to be tolerated? Doubtless our political economy cannot and will not tolerate subsidies which give rise to such robber prices. I believe it will not tolerate them, for they always work against the economic well-being of the population and the economy.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the current movement of prices is too rapid. I would be happiest if prices were moving upward at the rate of 6 to 7 percent. But I believe that we will have to live a long time with such price increases -- and when I say I live, I mean that it is not too harmful for one's well-being.... Just as more than a hundred other countries live with it: with a moderate, smooth movement of prices!

And as for WASTE -- all right, we may all agree that the movement of prices could be smaller if we could only avoid all that massive waste. The trouble is that when someone comes to me with such a statement, I often find that, although his gaze may be resting on me, he is really looking somewhere above and beyond the confines of my room. I could swear he is convinced that he is addressing a whole group of ministers, all members of the government, in the belief that those 20 people can bring about our salvation by eliminating waste in each and every enterprise in Poland, down to the smallest one!

A most typical view came from a railroadman who did not find it at all extraordinary that trains run late, that their rest rooms get vandalized, that railroad cars are filthy and the glass in their windows unspeakably dirty, that disorder reigns on platforms, and so on. That same railroadman could not understand why the roof should leak in his apartment building, why agricultural machinery breaks down, why washing machines stop working, or why mail is not delivered on time. It is typical to think like this: "Everything is fine in my own sector, but outside it EVERYONE IS A WASTREL AND EVERYTHING GOES TO WASTE! I often ask people about that, too, saying to them: "Would all those who reduced costs at their work station in 1984 by Z10, or even as little as Z1, please raise your hands?" In the 13 meetings we had a total of 3 raised hands!

That is a good indication that either there is no waste taking place at all, or that we condone it on our own ground. But I am with VETO in believing that waste does in fact occur and that it is quite considerable!

Jozef Meczynski, toolroom: The rate of price increases is too high. Would it be possible to introduce option one and abolish rationing at the same time?

Krasinski: As I understand it, you say that the rate of price increases is high in options two and three and want to know whether rationing could be abolished with prices maintained at option one levels? First let me ask you a general question: is that rate really so very high? If we look at the documents submitted for the debate on last year's schedule of price increases, we will see that they assumed price increases of of between Z120 billion and Z160 billion. This year's respective figures are Z96 billion and Z143 billion. Therefore all the options prepared for this year envisage figures lower than last year's maximum figures. Moreover, we must remember that the real value of this year's options is 15 percent less than last year's -- so the scale is lower.... This is something that we very often overlook. We also ignore the fact that consumption certainly did not decrease in 1984! We have noted an increase in the consumption of most foodstuffs except meat -- the latter went up by only 1 percent. As regards other products, the increase was PHYSICALLY OBVIOUS, running into kilograms and liters -- with the exception of flour, of which even the ration allocation was never sold in full.

I believe that the movement of prices is not the most essential thing, for if it is accompanied by an increase in consumption, it means that we are going in the right direction. It would be much worse if prices did not change and if consumption did not increase. What do we want that kind of stabilization for, the kind that people often demand? WOULD WE TRY TO STOP A CLOCK GOING, OR OUR HEARTS BEATING? Is our heartbeat not proof that we are alive?

Thus not all stabilization, not all price stagnation, signifies progress! Some countries, like Brazil, have inflation of 200 percent yet their economic growth is still quite satisfactory! I do not imagine the Brazilian Government wants to bring its price movement and economic growth down to zero. Stagnation is not a good thing!

Franciszek Klucznik, toolroom: I personally resent Minister Krasinski's repeated complaints in his television and radio appearances that workers eat too much and that that is the root of all our difficulties. Is public consultation on price increases really necessary? After all, the final decisions will presumably not depend on what the working people say.

Krasinski: My observations on people's diet often end in an all-out defeat. Wherever and whenever I speak on this subject, there are always people who take a diametrically opposed view, and probably not without reason, either. That is why, having learned my bitter lesson over the crusty rolls and the 0.6 of an egg [reference to Krasinski's initial program as price minister], I prefer not to enter my discussion on the subject. POLITYKA gloats over the fact that I used to sprinkle sugar on my bread when I was young.... Well, then, anyone who wants to know what sort of diet they should follow can always consult popular books written on the subject by physicians. It is also a good idea to step onto the scales now and again....

People quite often ask about the results of our consultations. In the questionnaire carried by the papers, 17 percent of respondents failed to check any of the boxes, and then wrote that they did not believe their views would be considered in any case.

Where is the source of such a lack of faith? Whatever happens, people must be consulted and we will consult them! Even though public consultation costs a lot of money and -- which is more cumbersome -- is extremely time-consuming. The Price Research Institute received 7,500 letters and 40,000 replies to its questionnaire. These were all counted and processed by large numbers of our staff. Would they be doing this if they did not wish to act on the findings? After all, it was most important material! Those few decisionmakers wish to ask the opinion and the advice of tens of thousands of other thinking people, only to satisfy their conscience and to be sure tnat they will make no mistakes! Consultations are very helpful. No one is so conceited -- I am talking about members of the government -- as to think he knows everything and needs no advice from anyone.... The final decisions will be made after all views have been taken into consideration!

Tadeusz Marcinkiewicz, research and development department: I am for the abolition of rationing. But are we expected to pay prices that are much higher than the world prices for, say, sugar to make sure that illicit liquor production is curbed?

Krasinki: It is true that world prices of sugar have been showing a downward trend. The price of a ton of sugar fell from $150 last year to $75 now. We are well aware of this! We believe that the price of Z90 for 1 kg guarantees that no more of that sweet product will be used for illicit liquor production than has been used previously. We estimate that some 4 to 5 percent of the total sugar production in Poland is used for that purpose. So let us not exaggerate: Moonshining is not our main concern.

At the same time it must be said that Z90 for 1 kg of sugar is a high price to pay. People replying to our questionnaire suggest a solution that is almost impossible to refuse: To keep the price of sugar at a profitable level, that is Z75, by continuing sugar rationing for some time, and by introducing higher sugar prices on the open market. Such an eventuality must be taken into consideration because this solution is suggested in very many letters. I also think that, if we find that demand for sugar is lower than might have been expected, its price should be brought down from the present Z90. I believe that it is better to set a higher price first to avoid any possible untoward consequences such as irregular market supply and, if need be, lower it at a later date.

Beata Krysinka, foundry section: The cost of living is said to have gone up by 10 percent, but I know from my own experience that that is not true. What about the so-called concealed price increases? Does anyone really have any proper control over the enterprises which determine their own prices for their products?

Krasinski: No statistical office of any country in the world has ever recorded a case of consumers finding the data published by that office concerning the price increase index and the cost-of-living increase index to be true or credible. I saw an article reprinted from an American magazine, based on interviews with customers in stores. The reporter quoted a communique stating that over the previous year the cost of living had gone up by 4 percent. And none of the consumers found that figure credible. Every one of them was ready to quote examples of prices that had done up by more than 4 percent. That was enough -- for such are the laws of psychology -- to prove that prices must be going up by more than that. Cost-of-living figures are doubted, too, although they are all calculated in the same way all over the world.

Do we have grounds for controlling prices? The 1982 act gave fewer grounds for it than the current laws. Today we have a ban on increases in the prices of industrial consumer goods of more than 10 percent.

The Council of Ministers resolution on the ban on price increases lists all the consequences of breaking this ban, such as doubled fines in the case of price increases exceeding the 10-percent limit, or compensation -- to the value of the difference in the price -- payable to the buyer, if he is known. Thus producers are aware of the gravity of the sanctions.

On the other hand, however, it is not possible to monitor the prices of over a million articles before they are introduced. How many people would have to be involved in continuous monitoring of the prices of over a million products?!

Elizbieta Brzostowicz, stores: Would it not be possible to spread the increases of food prices over a longer period? They should not be higher than 5 percent -- and that is why I would suggest that rationing of flour and grain products be abolished first, with the prices of these products increased accordingly, and fat and meat rationing be retained, with their prices remaining as they are.

Krasinski: I think that spreading the increases of food prices over a longer period of time is a correct move. This solution has been chosen -- with regard to seasonal butter prices, for example -- by 75 percent of our respondents. The option of having price increases (such as that of bread, by Z1 or Z2) spread over the period of 1 year gained the approval of 64 percent of respondents. Therefore the preference -- which I find very understandable -- for slow, small increases is a fairly widespread phenomenon. The trouble is that these are easy to decide upon and difficult to implement -- but that is a different problem...the suggestion that the prices of flour and cereals be increased and their rationing be abolished is not an isolated one either. The Price Research Institute questionnaire included the following question: Which products should be no longer subsidized? Replies included flour and cereals, whereas bread was mentioned by a smaller number of respondents.

Would it be possible to abandon fat and meat rationing without putting their prices up? I said at the beginning that it is not possible to keep prices from going up in view of the increasing production costs. That leads to higher subsidies and the emergence of those PRICE PIRATES, otherwise known as meat, butter, and sugar. They will put the burden on other prices. And so the prices of the products mentioned by Ms Brzostowicz will have to go up.

Do they all have to go up at the same time? If our consultation indicates that the process of abandoning rationing while at the same time introducing price changes, should be staggered, then I indeed agree that we ought to start with flour, cereals, and rice. Following that, some time later we could abolish fat and sugar rationing, assuming that the market does not panic. This way every month or two we could get rid of one section of the ration coupon.

Mieczyslaw Anzelm, chief engineer's department: Is a stabilization of prices likely during the next few years? One already hears about further price increases to be introduced next year. Who is going to be able to cope with them?

Krasinski: The term "stabilization" may denote stagnation, that is, harmful inertia. I must say this again: No movement of prices means the economy's at a standstill and nothing happening at all! Our country is capable of development and must develop -- after all, we are heavily in debt, so we may not remain stagnant. Every economic handbook says that prices are among the most important economic instruments with which to influence enterprises and consumers. They can, after all, be influenced by taxation, credits, interest rates, and so on -- why, then, should we forfeit the use of prices?

Perhaps this reflects my professional bias, but prices are still the most important instrument, and one that has been applied since the Phoenician era! Why should it be discarded in our practice? Because it had lain discarded for 15 years -- with deplorable results?

I have reason to believe that it could affect the development of our agriculture. Despite the fact that over the last 3 years we hafe not had the best weather conditions -- considering that in those 3 years water levels in our rivers reached the lowest points in the entire recorded history of water levels in Polish rivers, and that the heavens did not open up either -- agricultural production, and especially crop production, has been expanding! My conclusion is, therefore, that it was precisely the changed contract purchase prices of agricultural products that provided the necessary incentive. Consequently, I ask you: Is it not worth our while to apply an instrument that leads to regular increases in our food supply and a regularly increasing consumption? I would rather give the population more to eat each year while prices grow! And such a state of affairs is by no means so very hard to endure...

I believe that it can be endured. Moreover, if we can cope with the psychological effect of the movement of prices (since its greatest burden is psychological), we can bring about an increase in agricultural production. And not just agricultural, either. It was no accident that over the past 2 years our national income grew by 2 percent each year. That was a very satisfactory result.

Jadwiga Przesmycka, chief accountant's section: I only learned that the market offers the Wroclawska brand of flour at Z29 per kg, and creamery butter at Z78 a package when I read the communique on price increases. Why circulate such myths when these products are not on sale in stores? Could we not tax ourselves Z300 from each employee and abandon the idea of increasing the prices of food?

Krasinski: It is quite likely that the Wroclawska brand of flour is in short supply in certain areas. Instead, you have the Poznanska, at Z31. I must say that I have never had any difficulty finding Wroclawska flour in Warsaw. Moreover, as an economically minded citizen, I recommend the use of creamery butter. I claim no special favors in stores, but I have always been able to buy creamery butter.

About the Z300. Proposals suggesting that we "offer our contributions" fluctuate between the sums of Z200 and Z500 -- in the hope that there will be no price increases. The trouble is that I doubt whether such a proposal of "offering" a few hundred zlotys would be accepted if put to a general vote. It would in all probability end the same way as the vote on waste. Another thing is that, according to the central annual plan, the sum total of the effects of price increases scheduled for the current year amounts to more than Z200, or Z300, or even Z500. Anyone can calculate it for himself: The sum total of Z403 billion should be divided by the 37 million citizens and again by 12 months.... The result will give us the effects of the movement of prices!

Ryszard Gasik, license engine department: Minister Krasinski's proposals aim to lower the living standard. In the years 1981-1984 prices went up many times over, while my pay only doubled. Should the state financial policy not be changed so that the wealthiest would be forced to carry the higher production costs, instead of increasing prices for us all?

Krasinski: It is, to put it mildly, unfair to accuse me of aiming to lower the living standard in Poland. As a citizen of this country I strive, and will continue to strive, for a situation in which each individual citizen and the state as a whole can boast of an improved standard of living. Neither the government nor I myself have any intention of lowering the living standard. Even the last 2 years, difficult as they were, have shown an increase, albeit a slight one, in real income.

This can as yet hardly be called an increase in the living standard, however, as the latter is composed of other elements in addition to real income.

If we look at the 3 years, we can see that there has been a twofold increase in nominal wages. This is less -- and we are not trying to keep it a secret -- than the increase in prices. In 1982 the living standard fell by more than 20 percent, and we have not yet recovered from that drop. There are still more than a dozen or so points to regain before we can reach the 1978 levels. Thus the real incomes of ordinary citizens continue to be lower....

In 1985 a certain nostalgic desire is beginning to emerge again, even though it is not as strong as in the previous years, to lay the financial burden on the wealthiest. However, we must be clear about whom we thus want to burden. I have here the latest figures on average pay, divided into four groups. They apply to everyone who holds a full-time job in Poland. The first 25 percent (group 1) are the lowest-paid employees, numbering about 2.5 million people, whose average earnings are Z9,628. Group 2 has average earnings of Z13,290. Group 3 has earnings of Z16,900. Thus 75 percent of all working people earn less than the national average. It is only the fourth group whose average earnings are Z25,520. In this group of top earners we have miners, shipyard workers, and workers in the metallurgical industries. I suggest that Mr Gasik accompany me to Katowice, Lubin, and Gdansk Voivodships to ask those hard-working men whether they are prepared to carry that heavy financial burden! They are in the wealthiest bracket, with incomes of Z30,000 and Z40,000. What will they say? Will they agree to take it on? How? After all, we do not know whether they are in the habit of buying luxury things like yachts...

Ryszard Krakowiak, production engineering department: The official justification of the need to introduce price increases says too little about all the consequences of these increases, such as how much the prices of derivative products will in turn increase. Can Minister Krasinski state how much a hard-working person needs to earn to be able to survive from one month to the next?

Krasinski: Is too little being said about all the increases? I think too much is being said about them! Is there any sense in the papers reporting each day that this enterprise or that out of the 30,000 enterprises will be altering their negotiated prices from X to Y on day Z? I said already that we are dealing with a million products! Is it going to make us feel any better if we spend each day monitoring all the changes in the prices of a million products? It would be most distressing, and even I might end up giving in to stress and anxiety!

Once we have agreed that -- as long as it is not too excessive -- the movement of prices is AS NATURAL AS OUR HEARTBEAT OR THE TICKING OF THE CLOCK, we should rest content with only totaling our prices and expenses once a year, or once every 6 months, as Chairman MIODOWICZ has suggested, and then concluding: Here are the results. It is better to have them stated once rather than get distressed about them every day. Such ommiscience about the price of each and every product would probably soon become all too tedious!

How much does one need to earn to get by from one month to the next? Research has shown that in many affluent and very affluent countries 80 percent of the population cannot make their earnings last beyond the first 20 days of each month. They cannot afford their high standard of consumption. Therefore, since they do not earn enough to see them through until the next payday, THEY KEEP WORKING ALL THE TIME to be able to maintain their high standard of living.

Disaster only strikes, as with us in 1981, when a working person says: "I have enough money in my pocket to live on for several months." When that happens, the economy cannot grow and people become demoralized. In other words, even with consumption at the highest level, employers aim to create a constant shortage of money. For that is really the one and only true driving force encouraging continuous and effective work.

CC SECRETARY MICHALEK SPEAKS ON FARM POLICY

AU031630 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30-31 Mar 85 p 3

[Report on speech by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the 29 March third national conference of village elders in the Office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw]

[Text] As you know, the ninth party congress mapped out the main goals and principles of our farm policy, Z. Michalek said to begin with. The programmatic principles of this congress were extensively discussed with the rural communities.

The joint 11th PZPR-ZSL Plenum unequivocally confirmed our resolve to continue the policies drawn up by the PZPR and ZSL Congresses.

As we have frequently stressed, our most important goal is to achieve food self-sufficiency. We are achieving this goal step by step, although we know that this process is long and difficult. We have not wasted the period since the ninth congress and the 11th plenum. The specter of starvation is no longer threatening us. The food situation is improving consistently, albeit slowly.

Last year was favorable to agriculture, and overall farm production increased 5.7 percent, primarily as a result of progress in crop cultivation. The yields of the four grains amounted to about 30 quintals per hectare on the average and were by 2.6 quintals higher than in 1983. We are pleased with this, but we must not forget that the mean grain yields include above average and below-average farming results. We are proud of the above average results, but we seldom mention the below-average results, because they are much too low. Bringing the lagging farms to the level of the good and best farms is a task that will tap the fat and will satisfy the expectations of our people with regard to food self-sufficiency.

The progress we have made in crop production has made it possible to develop animal production. We now have more fodder, especially that produced domestically, and we have registered the first positive results of this. Cattle breeding was stabilized and the number of hogs increased slightly last year, which is a positive process we intend to maintain. However, we know that a certain time dictated by nature has to elapse between the adoption of production decisions and creation of the necessary conditions to the achievement of the planned results. I am saying this because the people who know nothing about agriculture think that we can solve our food problem overnight, regardless of our potential and the logic of the facts. We realize that our farmers will not be able to produce the food our people need if they do not receive the necessary support from the other sectors of our economy, especially from the industries that produce farming equipment.

We have made tangible progress in this regard in the past 2 years. For example, last year we sold to farmers over 63,000 tractors, 88,000 plows, 57,000 cultivators, 33,000 manure spreaders, 71,000 haymakers, and other equipment. You may think that these supplies were quite large, yet they were not large enough. That is why we need to expand and modernize the factories turning out farm equipment. This is what we intend to do in the next few years.

Last year will certainly be fondly remembered by farmers and farming workers because many important organizational and legal decisions were made in 1984. One such decision is the resolution of the Council of Ministers on improving living conditions in rural areas. I think that this resolution is just as important as the government program for developing farming and food production up to 1990. However, living standards in rural areas are determined not only by the prosperity of rural people. They are also determined by cultural facilities, health protection, social welfare, various services, and so on. At present the gminas and villages administer their own funds, which, if properly administered, should accelerate the civilizing improvements in rural life and help solve many urgent social and community problems.

It goes without saying that many spheres of rural life have to be changed or improved. I have cited here only some of them, the ones I regard as most important. However, I wish to assure you that the leaderships of the party, allied parties, and the government appreciate the complicated nature of rural life and the needs of rural people. We will continue our efforts to ensure that the conditions of your work and life are consistently improved.

PRON PRESIDIUM SESSION DISCUSSES CHURCH, STATE

LD031642 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- At a meeting here today the Presidium of the Executive Committee of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council got acquainted with the current state of relations between the state, the Roman Catholic Church and other religious unions, presented by head of the Office for Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka. Minister Lopatka pointed to the significance of the proper shaping of relations between the socialist state and the church. The joint church-state commission has been pursuing its activities.

At present, however, noted is a certain decline in the intensity of dialogue, caused, among other things, by some priests and lay people using places of worship for political goals.

Minister Lopatka also answered a number of questions from members of the Presidium.

Minister Lopatka's report was followed by discussion marked by concern about the further development of church-state relations and dialogue which constitutes an important factor of national agreement. The discussant pointed to the assumptions of the government's religious policy as stable and said that cooperation between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church should have a durable character in issues superior to the Polish People's Republic and to the nation. Despite existing differences, those relations are dominated by what should link all Poles. Those of the Polish reason of state include a joint stance on the inviolability of Poland's western border.

Restoring the necessary rhythm of the church-state dialogue at all levels: central, voivodship and local ones, involves the necessity to work out a widespreadly accepted, long-term plan of Poland's socio-economic development and of its full implementation.

It is also justified by threats connected with the strained international situation and the ensuing tasks in defence of peace. In view of the significance of those tasks other differences should recede into the background.

The Presidium of the Executive Committee of PRON National Council is of the opinion that a meeting between chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Poland's Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp, would be desirable.

Such meetings used to constitute a significant impulse for works by the joint church-state commission and for shaping church-state relations.

Also at present such a meeting could have a favourable effect on the further development of those relations. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth comes out for their positive development and, in tune with its character and programme, wishes to help create favorable premises of shaping them in this manner.

Next the Presidium got acquainted with the course and results of the hitherto works on a report on the state and needs of national agreement. The report will contain the analysis of the state and conditionalities of agreement, its prospects, chances and threats. The report will provide the basis for formulating fundamental conclusions for activities by PRON as the broadest plane of national agreement, conclusions for political forces, the state authorities and broad circles of society.

The Presidium was of the opinion that the [word indistinct] agreement should consist in the reconciliation of Poles around issues and tasks [words indistinct] nation, and in unanimous cooperation conducive to solving them in [word indistinct] of public peace [words indistinct] social contradication in an effective and optimum way.

[Words indistinct] lies in such restructuring and development of the economy that would correspond to the need and ambitions of socialist Poland of the 21st century.

The Presidium of the Executive Committee of PRON National Council also discussed materials assigned to a joint meeting with the Government Presidium, which include among other things the movements standpoint on certain socio-political and economic issues, also relating to the economic reform.

PRESIDIUM ASSESSES COOPERATIVE RENT INCREASE

LD021811 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Government Presidium has assessed the results of an investigation into the justification for increased rent in cooperative estates. The Central Housing Cooperative was instructed to correct the amount of rents that had been wrongly calculated before the end of April. At the same time, it was instructed to eliminate irregularities in the management of cooperative assets that have been discovered.

Moreover, decisions were made about economizing on coal and energy consumption, and catching up with losses that had occurred in the steel and chemical industries.

The Government Presidium familiarized itself with the draft law on organizing and financing social insurance, adopted an instruction on detailed principles for calculating pensions and annuities, and adopted a resolution on securing additional funds to cover the increased cost of holidays of children and youth. The latter proposal was put forward by the trade unions.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON ELECTIONS TO SDUF PLENUM

AU012228 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu to plenary session held by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in Bucharest on 27 March]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the plenary session of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] has discussed the results of the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and people's councils and the program of our activity with a view to optimally fulfilling the 1985 plan. Both documents, including the draft decision, have been adopted by the plenary session unanimously.

One can state that the 17 March elections have forcefully proved the unity among our people within SDUF and asserted the desire by our whole nation to resolutely implement the SDUF platform, which is based on the historic decisions of the 13th party congress.

We have an excellent activity program for the coming period, the third stage of implementing the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and our advance toward communism. What is decisive now is practical work and the activity carried out by all party and state bodies and by all our socialist democracy bodies to implement this excellent program under favorable conditions.

As I stated in my speech during the election campaign, the way in which pledges made in former elections have been carried out, the proper fulfillment of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, and the successes registered in the development of our homeland guarantee that all party and state bodies, the SDUF component organizations, and the SDUF National Council will do all they can to fulfill their pledges optimally by demonstrating -- through day-to-day activity -- that they fully deserve the people's trust and will do everything to elevate our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization. (loud, prolonged applause)

At the same time, the elctions and their results clearly reflect and assert our revolutionary workers democracy and the fact that all our people, the broad popular masses, participate directly -- within various organizations and revolutionary democracy bodies -- in drafting and endorsing the development plans and programs and the domestic and foreign policy of Socialist Romania. We can state that the quasiunanimous participation of all our people in the elections and the vote cast for the SDUF candidates clearly demonstrate the determination by our whole nation to do all it can to consciously fashion its free, golden future, its socialist and communist future! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Romania, communism -- Ceausescu, heroism!")

In keeping with the 17 March vote, the program of activity aimed at fulfilling this year's plan requires that all SDUF component organizations and front councils -- including the National Council -- should take firm action to optimally fulfill the 1985 plan, thus ensuring fulfillment of the overall 5-year plan, the country's elevation to a new development stage, and a lasting basis for the third development stage of our homeland and for implementing the party program.

We have everything available that is necessary in this respect. I do not want to refer to the problems confronting us; they are well known. All of us must act -- each one in his own field -- with great responsibility, discipline, and order to strengthen the revolutionary spirit in all areas.

Let us demonstrate, in our day-to-day work, that we deserve the trust bestowed on us by our whole nation and that we will faithfully do our duty to ensure the firm advance of our people on the road to well-being and to constantly strengthen our homeland, its independence, and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu, Romania -- our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed comrades and friends, the second part of the plenary session adopted unanimously the proposals that will be submitted to the GNA session in connection with setting up the supreme state and government bodies.

I would like to express warm thanks to the SDUF National Council for unanimously endorsing the proposal of my being reelected to the high office of president of the SR of Romania. (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu, reelected, for peace and progress!")

From the high rostrum of the plenary session of the SDUF National Council, I would like to express warmest thanks to all our people for the trust they have bestowed on the candidates of the SDUF and for the unanimous vote they have cast for me. I view this vote for SDUF as an expression of the trust our nation bestows on the party program and the party's representatives and, at the same time, as an obligation to do everything to demonstrate, through the overall activity carried out by each individual, that this trust is well-deserved. (loud, prolonged applause)

During the plenary session, reference was made to the 20th anniversary of my election as secretary general and to the party's and my own activity. I view everything that has been said here as addressed first and foremost to the party, which is fulfilling its role as the leading political force in our society. As a faithful soldier of the party, I have acted throughout this time to ensure that the role devolving upon our party in our society is played optimally.

As is well known, we have registered many achievements, but there are also shortfalls. However, as I said in today's Central Committee plenum, were we to go back 20 years -- I want to say this to you, too -- I declare in front of all our nation that I would follow the same road, namely to do all I can to elevate our homeland, to ensure the victory of socialism and communism, and to ensure to our people a dignified place in the world! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu, Romania -- our esteem and pride!")

This is why from this high rostrum of the SDUF plenary session I want to assure all our people, to whom my first thoughts turn as always -- that in the future, too, I will spare no effort to serve the interests of our nation, the cause of socialism, the people's well-being, and the cause of peace and international cooperation! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

I also want to assure the National Council and all SDUF organizations that I will spare no efforts to optimally fulfill the great obligations and responsibilities entrusted to me. I would also like to call upon all competent organizations and upon the National Council to act together, in complete unity and in a high spirit of responsibility, to serve the people and the cause of socialism under any circumstances, to elevate our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization, and to constantly strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The great achievements of the policy promoted by the party and SDUF include also the policy of international cooperation and peace. We will continue to do all we can to contribute to achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and a policy of peace and cooperation with all countries in the world, regardless of social system. (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

In conclusion, I wish the SDUF National Council -- which itself is an expression of the high democratism in our society -- and all its component organizations greater successes and achievements in all areas, much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Our esteem and pride -- Ceausescu, Romania!" In an atmosphere of close unity and great enthusiasm, all those present in the hall stand up and give long standing ovations to the RCP -- the leading political force of the whole nation — and to the party secretary general and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

RCP CC PLENUM SPEECHES HONOR CEAUSESCU

Dascalescu Speech

AU030941 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 85 p 2

["Homage Paid by the RCP Central Committee to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the 20th Anniversary of His Election as Head of the Party; Presented by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu"; at 27 March RCP session in Bucharest]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: In these days the Communists and all our people pay homage -- with deep feelings of esteem and great appreciation -- to the 20th anniversary of your election, as head of our party through the unanimous will of the Communists and all our people, and homage to you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an enthusiastic patriot, experienced revolutionary, untiring fighter for achieving the aspirations for progress and well-being of the Romanian nation, and a prominent figure of the present-day world. (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

This option of the heart and mind of the Romanian people has been based and is based on the excellent leader and organizer qualities clearly demonstrated by you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and on your exemplary life devoted to the cause of the people and country and to the triumph of socialist and communist ideals in Romania. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- Romania!")

Through your overall activity, through your extensive theoretical and practical work you have asserted yourself, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the national awareness as a very bold leader who excellently embodies a renewing spirit, and as a deeply humane man who has left the imprint of his noteworthy personality on all great transformations in these 20 years in which our homeland has experienced the most vigorous development and the most profound changes in its multi-millenary history, and years which the Communists and all our country's sons call -- with justified patriotic pride -- "The Ceausescu Era." (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The party and all working people in Romania are deeply grateful for the tremendously important contribution you are making to the management of all socioeconomic areas and all of society; to the country's multifaceted development; to ensuring the material and cultural well-being of all our people; and to fashioning the new man -- the conscious builder of socialism and communism.

All our party and all Communists are deeply grateful for the attention you constantly pay to enhancing the leading role of the party in our society, to its unity, to strengthening our socialist state, to constantly improving our workers' revolutionary democracy, and to ensuring conditions for all our homeland's citizens so they can participate actively and on an equal footing in drafting and implementing all decisions concerning the present and future of our country.

Paying homage to the 20th anniversary since you became the head of the party, we pay homage to you as the great leader who has dedicated his whole life and revolutionary activity for more than 50 years to serving the basic interests of the people and our Communist Party and constantly elevating our socialist homeland to new heights of progress and civilization. (loud, prolonged applause)

At this elevating time, when we pay homage to the 20th anniversary of your election as head of the party, it is our duty of honor to stress your inestimable contribution to resolving the major problems of the present-day world, to creating an atmosphere of peace, security, and international cooperation, and to building a better and more just world on our planet, something that has won Romania and its leader great esteem, appreciation, and admiration in all parts of the world. (loud, lively applause)

Expressing unanimously the thoughts and feelings of all our party, please permit us, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to pay fervent homage and to extend to you -- from the bottom of our hearts -- most respectful and warmest congratulations and wishes for good health, a long life, and untiring work energy so you lead us with the same determination and clearsightedness toward the bright heights of socialism and communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

Following your excellent example set in your work and life, once again we want to assure you that we will fulfill our great patritoic duty in a spirit of revolutionary awareness and, together with all our people, to implement the historic decisions of the 13th party congress; to ensure our homeland's constant advance toward the bright heights of socialism and communism; and to elevate it to the highest peaks of progress and civilization. Many happy returns of the day, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

Szasz Speech

AU021414 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 85 p 4

[Report on speech by Iosif Szasz, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member to RCP Central Committee Plenum held in Bucharest 27 March]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: Together with our entire nation, we cherish elevating and enthusiastic feelings of boundless patriotic pride in these days when we are celebrating 20 years since the party has been headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who was called by history like all great men of our country who left their extraordinary imprint on the formation of the Romanian people.

The monumental era opened up then by our country's great son, the enthusiastic Communist, and tried revolutionary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has been reflected -- in these 20 years of tempestuous socialist construction, and at the same time, of modern construction -- in a uniform concept of all sectors of the economy, culture, science and education, in the plenary and vigorous assertion of the party in the leadership of the country and the socialist state, in the flourishing of Romanian society, and in the improved level of civilization of all our working people, irrespective of nationality.

Your scientific clearsightedness, your profoundly creative political thinking, your unprecedented devotion and ability to understand, and your untiring activity, have bestowed on you, esteemed Comrade Secretary General, the features of an outstanding personality who sets an example for all of us.

These 20 years represent the era of our great historic achievements, an era we proudly call the "Ceausescu Era." This is why we, the Communists, all working people in Harghita County want to express -- at this historic point -- our fervent homage and our boundless love for you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as warmest feelings of gratitude for everything you have achieved in the 20 years since you have been leading the SR of Romania's destiny with profound wisdom and patriotic enthusiasm.

In these 20 years, on the basis of applying the policy of a balanced distribution of the forces of production throughout the country, our county received large investment funds. Thus, in 1984 we were able to register an industrial production worth almost 14 billion lei as compared with 2 billion lei which we registered at the time of the Ninth RCP Congress.

Such a material-technical base has made it possible for us to improve the level of civilization and culture and standard of living of the working people. At the same time, thus the most solid basis for exerting the fundamental right guaranteed in our homeland, the right to work, was secured.

Esteemed Comrade Secretary General, I want to report that our current concerns in the economy are focused on optimally fulfilling this year's plan provisions -- a basic condition for completing the current 5-year plan with positive results -- and with preparing a solid base for proceeding to implement the historic decisions of the great forum of the Communists, the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

The overall political and organizational work is carried out by the party organizations to mobilize all human and material forces, to overcome the difficulties caused by this year's severe winter, to intensify the activity in all areas of the socio-economic sector, and to ensure that lags are made up for in the shortest possible time.

Much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, I want to inform you that the county committee party bureau has taken action to implement measures put forward by the Political Executive Committee meeting on the rationalization of energy consumption and has adopted a number of technical-organizational measures in each enterprise. As a result of those measures, we have in the first 2 months of the current year been able to fulfill and exceed the tasks regarding an important number of products. At the same time, in February, 32 economic units fully fulfilled their tasks regarding their commodity and industrial production. We pay special and primary attention to export production.

The speaker then referred to measures worked out to ensure the complete fulfillment of plan indexes and to see to it that lags are made up for by the end of the first quarter.

The fulfillment of the tasks devolving upon us require, as the plenum documents stress, an enhanced role of the party bodies and organizations at all levels. Following intensified political-educational activity, party ranks increased in 1984 and our county party organization now numbers more than 44,000 party members.

Despite the general results achieved in our activity of strengthening the ranks of the party and of educating the party members in a party and revolutionary spirit, I must stress, however, that compared with the tasks put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and with your recommendations, Comrade Secretary General, we are aware that in this activity we must take more determined action to improve our work.

Much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, I want to report that the county party committee bureau has concerned itself with applying your recommendations on improving the education of cadres, their ideological-political training in the spirit of our party's revolutionary concept, and on increasing their responsibility, so that each cadre will optimally fulfill his duties at his work place.

On this occasion, too, permit me, on behalf of the Communists and all working people in Harghita County, to pay warm and respectful homage to your international activity, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, You, who are an exceptional political militant and an untiring revolutionary fighter for the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers parties and of all progressive forces, and a fighter for understanding, cooperation, and peace among nations. The scope and realism of the foreign policy pursued by our party and state and the high prestige Romania enjoys in the world today are organically linked with your decisive role, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in formulating and implementing this policy and with your revolutionary and creative thinking and action, which is permeated by great responsibility for the destiny of the Romanian people and of all peoples in the world.

Your initiatives aimed at peace, your clear proposals for disarmament in the world, the visits you have paid, together wtih Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to numerous countries in the world, and the dialogue conducted with outstanding figures throughout the world have clearly demonstrated the humanism of our foreign policy, the profundity of its message, and have constantly increased our homeland's reputation and its calling for peace and friendship.

In expressing our full agreement with the contents of the reports presented here, I would like to conclude by assuring the plenum and you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that all working people in Harghita express their full adherence -- through results in their work and through their adherence to the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state -- to the event of particular importance for the party and our people, the 20th anniversary of your becoming head of our party, an event that marked the beginning of a new and glorious era: "The Ceausescu Era."

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES VIENNA YOUTH MEETING

AU032033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES 3/4/1985 -- In the address he made during the closing session in Vienna of the UN advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, Nicu Ceausescu, chairman of that body, referred to the results scored so far, with emphasis on the fact that the guidelines set on that occasion for future programmes regarding the youth could be a source of inspiration for all decision makers in charge of youth affairs, as they concentrate on questions specific to the young generation.

The significance of the document will depend on the extent to which it will stimulate practical activities conducive to improving the status of the youth, inspired by the ideals of a better life and willing to take a more active part in the settlement of problems concerning them at a national and international level.

The document submitted to the UN General Assembly for approval offered prospects to the International Youth Year. Its guidelines evince the need to confer continuity on the activities of states, the UN and its specialized agencies, of all the organizations interested in youth affairs.

At the end of his address the speaker expressed his hope that the International Youth Year would be a starting point for a new stage which should provide the generations to come new horizons for social action, for active and responsible involvement in the peoples' creative efforts toward national development and an equitable and durable solution to mankind's major problems.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JORDANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU031938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1985 -- On Wednesday, April 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs of Jordan, special envoy of King Husayn ibn Talal.

The Jordanian minister hand-delivered a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of King Husayn ibn Talal and warmly congratulated the Romanian head of state on his having been reelected to the high office of president of Romania. He also conveyed wishes of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people. On behalf of King Husayn the guest warmly thanked the Romanian President and expressed high appreciation for his activity and initiatives in support of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, of the just cause of the Palestinian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the Jordanian head of state be conveyed a warm salute and the friendly Jordanian people wishes of prosperity and welfare.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the links of friendship and collaboration that were established and have developed on multiple planes between Romania and Jordan, relations set on the understandings reached at summit level, and the wish was expressed to do everything possible for the expansion of those ties. Both countries were shown to have broad possibilities of developing mutually advantageous cooperation and the need was brought to the fore to explore ways and means of capitalizing those possibilities.

International questions were also touched upon. In that context, the Jordanian minister informed the Romanian head of state of the latest developments in the Middle East, as well as of Jordan's stance on and efforts for the achievement of peace and the settlement of the litigious issues in the area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the situation in the Middle East and stressed that political-diplomatic activities should intensify so as to achieve a global, just and durable peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-rule, of its sacred right to set up an independent state of its own included, the ensurance of the security and independence of all the states in the ara. The Romanian head of state reiterated the necessity to call an international conference under UN aegis to be attended by all the sides concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as by the USSR and the USA, and other states that might contribute to the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD032226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 3 Apr 85

["SAWPY Federal Conference Session -- Proceedings" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- It would not be correct to restrict ourselves to and satisfy ourselves with only establishing directions and activities. The program reorientation of the Socialist Alliance organization and a better adaptation of the methods and work ways to this situation is necessary in order to resolve social problems realistically and successfully, Vlajko Stojanovic, first participant in the discussion said.

Stojanovic recalled the rather varied social situation in Yugoslavia and the need for joint efforts in resolving specific problems of individual parts of the country.

The economic underdevelopment of the SR of Serbia and its disproportionately great obligations to encourage the development of insufficiently developed republics, and its particular obligations with regard to the development of Kosovo, are very strongly reflected in the social problems in the SR of Serbia. I would not have mentioned this, Stojanovic added, had one started to carry out more efficiently the conclusions adopted in the Federal Assembly.

The question of workers deciding about the conditions for acquiring, dividing, and managing their incomes is one of the most crucial ones for the development of our social self-management, Joze Bozic said. According to him, social policy, in a brief manner, becomes prey of restrictions, administrative measures, and even the antistabilization behavior of individual exponents of social policy.

Many problems will not be overcome, Bozic concluded, without more humane and friendly relations between people and without the developed forms of voluntary labor, whose exponents are numerous social organizations in a local community, and without implementing various forms of self-organization and good-neighborly assistance among people.

A consecutive fall in realistic income spread over several years, and the high rate of inflation, in other words, increased prices, have seriously jeopardized the standard of living of working people and citizens and brought a part of the working class into a rather unenviable material position. This problem is particularly acute in large cities, Ivan Marovic said.

He added that at this moment social and political action is necessary precisely because of the need to establish uniform action of the Socialist Alliance by means of short-term measures. Much greater flexibility is also needed and thus a speedier reaction on the part of state and self-managing organs from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation. There is no reason not to react to the situation which has arisen by means of systemic measures, Ivan Marovic said.

I consider that this session has been convened at the right moment because we are in the process of producing medium- and long-term development programs, Teodora Vlahovic said.

SAWPY must stand out as an active factor for establishing a selective policy in satisfying universal social and common needs. According to Teodora Vlahovic, priority must be given to these activities which satisfy the needs for social protection, the protection of the standard of living, and medical protection.

Social policy has been brought into a difficult position due to the insufficient implementation of the economic stabilization for which a part of the blame is carried by the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium because it was not energetic enough and spent more time appealing than taking concrete actions and calling for responsibility, Milan Spanovic said. The situation in this field is not difficult or disturbing, as is assessed in the materials, it is on the verge of explosion, he added. One of the causes of this situation is the fact that national income is unevenly distributed and the aid of developed republics to the underdeveloped republics and provinces is insufficient. Other causes are also the self-managing agreement of branches and groupings which restricts the income, the lack of rewarding according to work, decreasing medical protection, low pensions, housing problems, and inadequate taxation policy.

Marko Legat said that the youth organization can under no condition accept unemployment as long as there are unexploited capacities, idleness, negligence, unskillfulness, failed investments, careless attitudes to social resources, and so forth. There are also those who get rich without working and those who receive social bonuses.

The youth organization accepts all forms of social assistance only as temporary ones and as being necessary in this difficult situation, but in the long term it rejects them as unacceptable and as the humiliation of human dignity.

Speaking about the most topical questions of the workers' standard of living or, in other words, those who earn their living by working, Zdravko Krvina said that we are witnessing powerful and justified opposition to any form of social aid, any description of workers as social cases and any introduction of misconceived social benefits. Workers were categorically expressing the view that the problems of a reduced standard of living of the working people cannot and should not be tackled merely through a "welfare system" and by means of social measures alone, but should be tackled on the basis of an active social policy as agreed in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and in the policy for 1985. Increasingly loud demands are being made for the creation of conditions in which work and increased production will provide organizations of associated labor with higher income, thus also raising personal incomes to a level high enough to ensure quality of life for the working man and his family, he stressed.

Uros Andreevski dwelled on the main sources of unjustified socioeconomic difference.

Ante Sedic noted that lottery funds have recently been increasingly diverted into the field of physical culture and not only for regular work and activities in that field but also for the organizing of major international sporting events. He stressed that the lottery was introduced in order to support social and humanitarian activities and suggested that the federal conference should strive to ensure that these funds are used in a more fitting manner, above all for the work of the organizations of the disabled and the Red Cross.

I must tell you that when I was preparing for this discussion, I wondered whether we would again cause irritation among the public with our speeches and pour more gasoline on the fire, Milan Rakas said at the beginning of his speech, because there has been much discussion on this theme, much, I could say, leisurely discussion, though the situation is an alarming one. Consequently, we should try to be as practical as possible and make sure that the attitudes which we adopt will not share the fate of, for instance, the recommendation made in the connection by the trade unions and the Socialist Alliance or the fate of many other conclusions.

Rakas agreed with those who insist on a social policy which will primarily be in the service of development and on the type of social security which has to be provided on the basis of work and remuneration according to work done.

In a situation in which inflation is reducing the value of the positive results of economic activity, social policy must of necessity also be implemented by means of redistributing the existing income, Pavle Bogetic said. The social position of the direct producers is particularly worrying. Their personal incomes cannot cover their own and their families' basic requirements. Consequently, Bogetic said, by means of social policy we must urgently tackle the basic questions of, primarily, the direct producers and encourage the latter to work if we wish to create the conditions needed to find a way out in the foreseeable future. To this end I should like to suggest the adoption of a code of labor that will, among other things, envisage minimum personal incomes ensuring a minimum living standard for workers and their families.

Measures were taken in Kosovo last year in all spheres of activity based on this situation and problems concerning the standard of living in order to protect the most threatened groups of the population. However, the increase in the cost of living amounted to 51.2 percent last year owing to a 57.3 percent increase in prices which devalued the results and efforts made in this field, said Didara Dukadjini-Djordjevic.

Last year the average personal income in the province amounted to 17,853 dinars. The personal incomes of 47.6 percent of all the employed people -- about 88,000 workers -- were below the average for the province.

Inflation will obviously also represent the worst problem in 1985; all other results and the workers' standard of living will depend to the greatest extent on the success achieved in the struggle against inflation, she said. The worst legacy of 1984 is the unrelenting fall in workers' personal incomes and the constant fall in the value of pensions, the rate of which continues to be very high. The active social policy has in practice inexorably developed into a struggle to defend the standard of living and is gradually losing its fundamental meaning and its link with overall economic policy, Didara Djukadini-Djordjevic added.

In addition to data on the value of the personal incomes of the employed, stress should be placed on the special problem posed in the province by the standard of living of over 107,000 unemployed, two-thirds of whom are young, qualified, and vocationally skilled cadres. Over 40,000 unemployed have no regular source of income whatever. It is paramount, Didara Djukadini-Djordjevic considers, to start wide-ranging social action in order to involve all the subjects of the front and other concerned organs everywhere, in the effort to find solutions as speedily as possible for the most topical problems of the standard of living in the spirit of the stablished social policy and of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

In the view of Zdenko Kurtovic, the situation concerning credits and grants made available to students in Yugoslavia is very "varied." In Slovenia, 65 percent of the students receive grants, while in Montenegro only 5 to 6 percent do so. The amounts involved are also uneven and range from about 2,000 dinars in Montenegro and Kosovo to 10,000 and 15,000 dinars in other parts of the country.

The social contract on common criteria for the standard of living of pupils and students was signed in 1983, but, like other social contracts, it is regrettably not only being implemented in the way it should, Kurtovic noted. In this agreement it was stated that within 30 days of its adoption a federal commission would be set up to monitor the implementation of the social contract. Two years have passed and no such commission has yet been set up.

The material prepared for this session contains nothing about the social problem of the village. Yet it is the village, the priest Mihajlo Smiljanic says, which has given a considerable number of intellectuals, a considerable section of the working class, but itself has become only more improverished.

If we do not quickly resolve the problem of pension insurance for the individual producer, even the small number of people remaining in the villages will quickly leave them and soon exert pressure on employment offices. At the same time, we shall create a problem for old people because there will be no one to support them.

A large number of people are aware of the difficult situation in society as a whole and are ready to commit themselves personally to easing their own position and that of other working people, Petar Rakocevic said.

The question that now arises is how much do we, with our concrete work and measures, contribute to and encourage such readiness and initiative and to what extent are we making it possible for the people to extricate themselves from the troubles in which a large number of families truly find themselves.

We do not behave rationally enough, Rakocevic pointed out. Despite certain measures, children's allowances in Montenegro lost 79 percent of their real value in the past 4 years, and personal incomes 50 percent. Are we really such a poor society that we really cannot increase children's allowances more significantly? We are not, but we invest money often in things which are not necessary to all and which are useless. I think that we must become wiser at all levels, from the local organization, the municipality, the republic, to the federation in order that the dinar be invested rationally and that it be invested where the priorities are, Petar Rakocevic said.

Social policy in a socialist state cannot be merely a section of the policy. In fact, the entire policy must serve man; concern for man must be the goal of every policy in a socialist state, Vjekoslav Grmic said. In other words, the internal and foreign policy must be a social one in socialist society and noone should have any support if he tries to live off others. Social policy, he added, must be an encouragement and not a support in the negative sense, it must be encouragement to people to work truly more and better and to work being remunerated accordingly.

The struggle for stablization is also a part of social policy because without this economic base we cannot even imagine a sound social policy. In this sense not a single group in our country can be apolitical, including religious communities. He went on to say that, from time to time, some religious communities stress that the church must separate itself from any kind of policy, that the church has no business with policy. Of course it has no business with a policy that is antisocialist or with a policy that goes in for some opposition, but if our policy is in the service of man, then it is not clear to me how any group or individual can be apolitical, Vjekoslav Grmic stressed.

It is not enough, though the topical situation at times demands it from us, to reduce the concern for children merely to individual forms as we have done up to now -- to children's allowance and institutions of education and upbringing, Zora Tomic said. Social concern for children does not depend solely on economic factors and the degree of material development of individual areas, but on specific conscious political decisions in every environment.

Nobody objects to differences with regard to property if they are the result of work, but inequality that is the result of position and privileges causes indignation among the population, Osman Zubovic said. Recalling that the fall in the standard of living in the past 5 years is the longest and greatest since the war, and that according to an opinion poll of the Institute for Market Research, the citizens' hope for an improvement in the living conditions is falling. Zubovic stressed that this should impel us toward a more incisive course in this sphere.

Fadil Mucic drew attention to the fact that the position of the over 2 million disabled in Yugoslavia is worsening through the reduction or abolition of rights already acknowledged. He, as well as Ante Sedic, spoke about resources resulting from lotteries being channeled more and more to the development of physical culture and sports under the influence of powerful officials in these spheres. As regards social protection and humanitarian activities, disabled organizations are left to cope as best they can. I believe, Mucic stressed, that resources from the lottery should be restored to their original purpose and given the function they had from the beginning, that is, to finance, first and foremost, social and humanitarian activity.

Slobodan Jaksic said that little is known about what goes on in low-income families with several children. The fall in the standard of living hurts families, though the extent to which and the way in which the most vulnerable part of a family, children, is affected has not yet been sufficiently explored in our country from the sociopsychological and political points of view. Regrettably, it is well known that our country has the highest infant mortality in Europe. Some of the latest research into infant mortality in our country shows that there is direct connection between the fall in the standard of living and increased infant mortality. Research shows that the fall in the standard of living in every family causes children to lag behind physically and psychologically in many ways. Parents are dissatisfied with their lot and vent their dissatisfaction on their children. We are apt to look for a psychiatric explanation for all family tragedies, such as in the case of what happened in Paracin, but it is certain that a social dimension is also involved. Our efforts to see that every family has two or three children will be futile unless society's attitude to families is changed radically. The growing tribulations of the modern family can be a powerful force not only of disrupted relations in the family itself, but also of the increase in antisocial behavior in our young generation, such as drug addiction, theft, hooliganism, prostitution, and so forth. Neglecting these and many other needs and problems of the modern family and especially children in many ways slows down the rapid development of our society and its self-management system of values, Slobodan Jaksic said.

Recalling that the law on pension and disabled insurance envisages the adjustment of pensions in keeping with the nominal growth of personal incomes during the year, Dobroslav Lazarevic said that the application of these provisions abound in arbitrariness and interpretation.

At one time, the pension was the workers' reward for past labor, Lazarevic went on. Today, however, it is a punishment which they try to delay.

In the Federation of Pensioners of Yugoslavia it is felt that retired workers are not adequately represented in places where decisions of vital importance for their rights and conditions of life are taken. More attention should be paid to this during the next elections, Dobroslav Lazarevic said.

There are more written materials, fundamental principles, and conclusions than concrete results in protecting the standard of living. One of the causes of this is too much talk about social protection and measures, while the basic aspects -- work, working conditions, and distribution according to the results of work -- are not studied with sufficient attention, Marija Murn said.

Momcilo Milovanovic stressed that social insecurity of pensioners and of people employed in the economy is a new phenomenon facing our society in recent years.

Care of people: old people, sick people, and children; voluntary work; and a series of other activities, in Milovanovic's view, can contribute not only to the settling of these social problems and questions, but also to something that is even more important -- human relations, comradeship and friendship, everything that should be the basis of the concept of our all-people's defense and social self-protection.

After the discussion, in which there were 28 speakers along with several written contributions, Milan Uzelac stressed that it is necessary to immediately tackle the problems found in the realization of social policies. The SAWPY Federal Conference Commission elected today will prepare attitudes which will be adopted at the next session of the conference.

The delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference approved the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in developing and implementing the policy of the development of science and technology in the SFRY, which was discussed at the preceding session of the conference. Before the adoption of this document Sida Marjanovic noted that the need for more organization in science is overstressed since this is the field in which we are already overorganized. Anton Vratusa proposed that the Federal Executive Council find out how institutions in the field of science function. Only when this has been done should new organizational forms be proposed. According to Stevo Stanivukovic more stress should be placed in these conclusion on the need for integrating scientific potentials in the field of agriculture. Petar Rakocevic expressed the view that a coordination body should exist at the federal level to deal with the problems of science and technology in the country.

Report on Income Drop Read

LD031615 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0747 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- A fall in the average regular income of a worker is the most important and most unfavorable indicator of the present socialist situation in our country. The degree of decrease in the worker's purchasing power is such that many workers can hardly satisfy their most essential needs. It is estimated that in December 1984 the minimum family budget for a four-member family was 39,642 dinars. It can be calculated that in about 40-45 percent of households the regular income was lower than the estimated minimum. This was said in the introductory report at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, dedicated to social policy, by Dr Berislav Sefer, who noted that the long-term causes of the present unfavorable social trends should be sought in the legacy of the seventies when major social changes, which resulted from too many investments, were not in keeping with the countries' economic possibilities.

Pointing out that the pensioners' situation is even worse because many of them are close to or at the level of a necessary intervention of social protection, and because the current economic situation has an increasing effect on agricultural households, Dr Sefer recalled that in such a situation numerous sources of income have compensated, on average, for the fall in regular income and pensions.

The main reasons for the unfavorable development of the social situation in recent years and the social policy's being almost equal to the protection of the standard of living, particularly of the most affected strata of the population, lie, certainly, in the economic sphere. Internal developments have also been affected by the international economic situation and the SFRY's unfavorable economic position in the international division of labor.

De-etatization is not being carried out successfully, there has been no progress in restoration of unity of the Yugoslav market, and no change in the economic structure or in the rationalization of foreign economic relations. Savings have been achieved by means of general restrictive measures, above all in the field of personal and social standard and investments. But, Sefer Warns, real change in the sphere of production savings in a very expanded, expensive, and inefficient social superstructure, it could be said, has not even started. Therefore, in comparison with the stabilization program aims, little has been achieved in the economy, but in relation to this the fall in the standard of living is very high.

Pointing out that the overall social situation has unfavorable consequences not only on motivation for work but also on the political mood as a whole, which is also an essential reason for convening today's Federal Conference, Dr Sefer said that SAWPY, as a front and a political organization, must become even more actively involved in efforts to change the present situation.

One must struggle for employment on healthy economic bases, for increase in production and income and not so much for further linear redivision of income, Sefer believes.

Among other tasks he stressed the need to struggle against leveling in the division of income, and for a more resolute involvement in the elimination of unjustified differences in personal income among branches and groupings, creating conditions for consistent coordination between pensions and personal income and a more rational self-managing organization in social activities. Encouraging voluntary work in the sphere of social policy, better information at all levels about social movements, and organizing comprehensive research in this field are among other directions for activity dealt with by Dr Sefer in his introductory report.

In the SAWPY one must act quickly, with a plan and with efficiency, Sefer concluded. One has to oppose the haphazard accumulation of social problems which are the source of numerous and varied dissatisfations. The present social situation demands such action, it must be the criterion for all those who decide about changes in the system and development, in order for them to make speedier decisions which would open up prospects for working people and citizens, Dr Berislav Sefer said in conclusion.

New Youth League Group Elected

LD031307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Due to cadre changes in the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, a new delegation of this organization has been elected in the SAWPY Federal Conference.

It consists of Jasenka Kukic, Zarko Nikic, Predrag Bulatovic, Branimir Brkljac, Marko Legat, Bejta Fatmir, Slobodan Najdovski, and Dusica Danilovic. Changes have also been made in the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. Instead of Robert Cerne and Blagoje Mitanovski, Jasenka Kukic and Zarko Nikic will now be in the delegation.

MAMULA RECEIVES U.S. JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN VESSEY

LD021316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 2 apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today. Gen Vessey is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and Armed Forces.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they discussed the international military-political situation, bilateral relations, inter-army cooperation, and other questions of interest for the development of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two friendly countries. The conversation was attended by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and other sides of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, by Mr David Anderson, American ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Colonel Edmund Kein [name as received], defense and air attache.

PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE ON 8-DAY VISIT 3 APR

LD040855 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- A PRC National People's Congress delegation, headed by Geng Biao, National People's Congress Standing Committee vice-chairman, arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

The Chinese parliamentarians were greeted at Belgrade airport by Nusa Kersevan, SFRY Assembly vice president, and Iso Njegovan, SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Foreign Policy Committee deputy chairman. The delegation's arrival was also attended by Milan Jonovski, SFRY Assembly secretary general, Stanojlo Glisic, head of an administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

The two delegations' official talks will start tomorrow. During its 8-day stay in our country, the delegation from friendly China is scheduled to hold many meetings with high-ranking representatives of federal organs and organizations. The Chinese visitors will also have numerous meetings and talks in the assemblies and work organizations in Macedonia, Croatia, and Slovenia.

RADOVIC LEADS DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST CELEBRATION

LD021422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0817 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation, headed by Miljan Radovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, and containing Nedeljko Mandic, Federal Executive Council member, left Belgrade for Budapest today to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Trpe Jakovlevski, LCY Central Committee Presidium executive secretary, and Borislav Milosevic, director of the LCY Central Committee International Cooperation Sector [title as received]. Also present at the delegation's departure was Simon Pal, Hungarian ambassador to the SFRY.

PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES ENERGY PROBLEM

LD031759 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today with President Veselin Djuranovic in the chair. Presidents of presidencies of the socialist republics and of the socalist autonomous provinces and high-ranking federal officials took part in the work of the session.

The session is reported to have discussed the information on the supply of electricity for the country until 1990 and on the measures for the successful supply of electrical energy to satisfy the growing needs of the economy and of the population in this period.

By proceeding from present and future energy needs the Presidency pointed out that we could face a shortage of power and serious consequences which could stem from this. The urgency was stressed to take immediate measures to ensure the necessary amounts of electrical energy in the coming period. In view of the delay in adopting the long-term program of energy industry development, as well as the joint program for the development of nuclear energy, the Presidency stressed the demand that all necessary measures should be taken in order to coordinate and adopt these programs as soon as possible.

Since there is a delay in the construction of capacities for the production of power, priority should be given to installations which will be completed in the shortest possible time.

The Presidency also stressed the need to take all measures and efforts to fully reaffirm the program of rational consumption and power saving in production adopted earlier, but to which proper attention to consistent implementation has not been paid.

Discussing some important issues of implementing the nuclear energy policy, the Presidency also pointed out at this session that the program of nuclear energy development is a component part of the long-term program of the development of the Yugoslav energy industry. The development of nuclear energy in Yugoslavia must be founded on the joint nuclear program and based on the uniform policy and technological-technical concept. The program as a whole can be most economically implemented only on the basis of self-managing linking and pooling of scientific research, development, design, production, material-financial and other available potentials. The formulation and implementation of the joint nuclear program must be in the service of the maximum development of all the production forces in order to implement joint interests and strengthen the country's independence. In all this, synchronized activity and commitment by all factors in adopting and implementing the nuclear energy program should be ensured. These exceptionally significant tasks, which stem from the very program of economic stabilization, call for the commitment of all interested economic, scientific, and social factors, from associated labor to relevant organs and institutions in the republics, provinces, and the federation.

The session also discussed some other issues within the constitutional jurisdiction of the SFRY Presidency.